The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,135 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1884.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	5th Aug.
L.	Assam	3035	500	S. F. Cole	12th "
M.	Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	19th "
L.	Sutlej	4184	750	A. H. Johnson	26th "
—	Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L.	Peshawur	3900	600	E. J. Baker	9th "
M.	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th "
					FRIDAY.
L.	Ballarat	4752	750	P. S Tomlin	26th "
—	Gwalior	2723	500	P. Harris	3rd Oct.
L.	Indus	3462	600	W. K. Breeze	10th "
M.	Hydaspes	3864	500	G. Scrivener	17th "
L.	Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th "
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884
ROHILLA	3900	700	W. Barratt	8th Aug.
BRINDISI	3342	600	I. Reeves	22nd Aug.
ANCONA	3128	600	H. G. Murray	5th Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	19th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 2, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, August 2, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 180, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5000	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON 2,700 tons register, 850 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th August. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)	1st class	£ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe	1st class	„ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Aug.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,800	550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 8rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	28th Aug.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
CLAN CAMERON	2,500	Kewly	about 5th Aug.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	Macmahon	„ 25th „
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	Beer	„ 5th Sept.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	Nelson	„ 15th „

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

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CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 4th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1884. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MADE EXPRESSLY FOR TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, complete with copper Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and instructions for use. Especially adapted for collection of heavy downfalls of rain..... 10 8

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PAD LOCKS, BOX LOCKS, DRAWER LOCKS, CASH BOXES, PAPER AND DEED BOXES, WRITING AND DESPATCH BOXES.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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FOR THE OFFICE OR HOUSE.

CALL BELLS, LACQUERED AND BRONZED,
Each Rs. 3 to Rs. 4-8, Cash.

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Each Rs. 5 to 15, Cash.

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WITH REPEATING CLAPPERS,
Each Rs. 4 to Rs. 6, Cash.

CALL BELLS, PERPETUAL,
DO NOT REQUIRE WINDING UP,
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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 18, Forbes-street, Fort.

ROOFING TILES of different patterns including INDIAN or MANGALORE, IMPROVED FRENCH, &c., also RIDGES, FLOORING, GARDEN EDGINGS, of high finish and best manufacture by the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, are always in Stock at their Steam Factory at Worlee, and can be had at moderate prices. Periodical contracts entered into with Railway Companies, Municipalities, and Executive Departments in and out of Town at fixed rates. Contracts for Tiling Roofs complete undertaken. Up-country orders promptly executed. For samples and other particulars apply to the GENERAL MANAGERS, at the Factory, Worlee, or to

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Gentleman's Card Plate engraved, 1 line	1 8
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Gentleman's Best Thin Ivory Cards printed from plate per 100	1 0
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CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
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These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear ; the works are keyless and protected inside by a lass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

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Contractor's Pumps, 2¼ in. 3 in., and 4 in.
Manual Fire Engine for 22 men.
Lathes, 7½ in. centre, 8 ft. bed.
Slotting Machines, 4 in. stroke.
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Steam Hammers, 10 cwts.
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Roof Trusses, Wrought-iron, 60 ft. span.
Ornamental Iron Shed, 40 ft. span by 80 feet.
Special Light Draught Twin Screw Steam Launch, 53 ft. by 11 ft. 6 in., 18 in. draught, speed 9½ miles an hour.
Galvanised Iron Dust Cart.
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NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.

ON and after 1st August, PARCELS may be booked at the usual rates from and to any station on the East Deccan line of the Southern Mahratta Railways and any station on the G. I. P. Railway.

JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager, S. M. Railways.
Gadag, 29th July, 1884.

NEW TASMANIAN JAMS.
SEASON, 1884.

APRICOT JAMS, Rs. 20 per case of 5 dozen tins of 1 lb. each.
STRAWBERRY JAMS, Rs. 20 „ „
ASSORTED JAMS, Rs. 16-4 „ „
Apply

T. LIDBETTER,
24, Apollo-street, Bombay.
Agent for Johnson Brothers, Hobart.

TO INDIAN MILL-OWNERS.

FURNISH YOUR WEAVING SHEDS THROUGHOUT WITH MESSRS. H. LIVESEY'S LOOMS WHICH ARE NOW SO WIDELY KNOWN The firm is under contract now to supply Messrs. G. and R. Dewhurst, the eminent manufacturers of shirtings, who have mills at Preston, Bamberbridge and Higher Walton, with 600 looms for one of their Weaving Sheds which is now being fitted with new machinery. Messrs. H. Livesey have also received an order for 800 looms from Messrs. Swanson Berby of Preston. We further continue to supply our Indian constituents with looms specially adapted for his country.

H. LIVESEY, LIMITED, Blackburn Lancashire.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 11 a.m. (local time) at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden and on the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified for the calendar year 1885, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Cattle and sheep for slaughter.	Under Schedule No. I.	Tenders to be received on 15th August 1884.
Beef and Mutton.	„ 2	Do. Do.
Hired Draught Bullocks.	„ 4	Do. Do.
Hired Tonnage and conveyance of Coal.	„ 5	Do. Do.
Drawing, Conveying and distributing water.	„ 6	Do. Do.
Hospital Clothing and Bedding.	„ 7	Do. 20th August 1884.
Leather Articles.	„ 8	Do. Do.
Woodea Articles.	„ 9	Do. Do.
Bamboo and Rattan Articles.	„ 10	Do. Do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contracts.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OTTERBAN, Lieut.-Colonel.
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 30th July, 1884.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at	Rs. 4-4	per dozen.
„ pints at	„ 2-2	„
Double Stout, quarts at	„ 4-0	„
„ pints at	„ 2-12	„

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.

This brew obtained the highest honour, awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

TERMS—CASH.

Apply, Godownkeeper,
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of the following quantities of IRON RAILS, viz :—

1. Between 2,300 and 2,400 tons of second-hand Adams' No. 2 double headed iron rails ; the whole (except about 200 tons of 18 feet rails being, say, 20 feet 3 inches in length.
2. Between 1,400 and 1,500 tons of old ordinary double headed rails varying from 18 to 24 feet in length.
3. About 170 tons of old ordinary double headed rails, not less than 10, but under 14, feet in length.
4. About 60 tons of old Bridge rails.
5. About 125 tons of old Adams' No. 1 and No. 2 rails.

The rails in question can be seen by intending tenderers at this Company's Stores Depôt at Parel.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept any tender. Purchasers will have to take delivery at the Company's Depôt, Parel, and make their own arrangements for removing the rails purchased by them. Payment will be required on delivery.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd August, 1884.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 53, Victoria buildings, Parsee Bazar-street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1884, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

(1.) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1884.
(2.) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3.) To appoint Directors in place of those retiring who are eligible for re-election.
(4.) To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 9th August, 1884, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 26th July, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the work of IMPROVING and METALLING the GOVERNMENT ROADS at Rowli in the Matoonga Talooka.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of Tenders obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 18th instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 4th August, 1884.

FOR SALE
THE "OLD NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT.

THE following is a result of an official test of the above deservedly popular Cement :—

	Tensile strength.	Crushing strength.
Sample A, 840 lbs. per square inch.	1,816 per square inch.	
" B, 330 " "	2,028 "	
" C, 580 " "	1,692 "	

It is strong, durable, and quick-setting.

32, Meadow-street, Fort. WARDEN & Co.

LLOYDS REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

BOMBAY SURVEYORSHIPS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of Lloyds Register of British and Foreign Shipping have appointed Mr. A. C. CLARK as NON-EXCLUSIVE SHIP SURVEYOR, and Mr. JAMES MOIR as NON-EXCLUSIVE ENGINEER SURVEYOR, to that Society for the Port of Bombay.

Application for the services of Mr. Clark should be addressed to him at 24, Apollo Street, Bombay, and for the services of Mr. Moir to him at Coorla Mills, Coorla.

By order of the Committee,
B. WAYMOUTH,
Secretary.
2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, 14th July, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 8th September next, up to 31 a.m. (local time) at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and up to 1 p.m. at the office of the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay, for Contract as specified for 1885-86 when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

COAL—under Schedule No. 2.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 28th July, 1884.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 11 a.m. (local time), in September next, at the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden, and on the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified for the calendar year 1885, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Tin, Brass and Iron wares,	Under Schedule No. 11	Tenders to be received on 1st September 1884.
Cattle Equipments,	" 12	1st Do.
Station ery and Book-binding,	" 13	8th Do.
Chickens and Eggs.	" 14	8th Do.
Ice.	" 15	8th Do.
Fish, salted.	" 16	8th Do.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Acting Commissary-General,
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 28th July, 1884.

DALMATIAN INSECT POWDER
IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but will be found very efficacious in DESTROYING ANTS, BUGS, BEETLES, COCKROACHES, FLEAS, MOSQUITOES, CATERPILLARS and INSECTS, in the various stages of metamorphosis.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
Opposite the University Tower,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
Opposite the University Tower, Bombay.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c :—

4 casks blacking.
4 " writing ink.
2 " marking ink.
2 iron safes.
3 bales twist.
1 case prints.
6 bales grey piece-goods.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Arthurbunder on the premises of Colaba Press Company, on account of the underwriters—

D. C. & Co.—44 bales cotton, damaged by fire and salt-water.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 5th August, 1884.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of 30 third class CARRIAGE BODIES, METRE GAUGE.

Copies of specification and forms of Tender may be obtained (on payment of Rs. 2) from the Agent's office at Poona, where drawings can be seen.

Further information may be obtained from the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent at Hotgi.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Poona, and marked "Tender for third class carriage bodies," will be received until the 5th August.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender

G. M. STEWART,
Poona, 24th July, 1884. Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—BOMBAY.

BRANCHES :

AHMEDABAD,	KHANGAUM,
BROACH,	KURRACHEE,
HOOBLEE,	OOMRAOTTEE,
INDORE,	POONA,

CURRENT deposit accounts opened.

DEPOSITS received for 12 months fixed at 4 per cent. Interest and for shorter periods at rates subject to arrangement.

Government, Railway, Municipal and other SECURITIES and SHARES received for safe custody; purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected.

LOANS granted on Government and other securities, and on Goods and Bullion.

Copies of the Bank's Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branches.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.

INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10. B. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents for India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best, the cheapest, the simplest, and the most durable of all in existence. They are with latest improvements and complete in accessories. The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

BYCULLA FOOT-BALL CLUB.—Meeting this evening, J. T. T. Brown's Clare-road, Byculla, 7-30 p.m.

OUTDOOR and PARLOUR GAMES. Also TOYS in great variety.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

PLUME MIRACULEUSE.—A Pen which writes with water. Linen can also be marked with it. 3 annas each, str. on a card, Re. 1.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-st., Fort.

LOST, a small DOG, half-pug, answers to name of "Spadger." Finder will be rewarded on returning him to W. C. Anderson, Elphinstone-circle.

INDIGO-BLUE and Coloured Mixture Boy's Jersey Suits, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 9, complete. Try Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil and Military Taylors, Hummum-street.

A LICENTIATE of MEDICINE and SURGERY wanted for a pilgrim steamer going to Jedda. Salary Rs. 150 per measem, and free board. Two months. Apply to Captain Raffin, No. 1, Ash-lane, Fort.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW, WEST, BOMBAY.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE and AIRY ROOMS available at Bombay Hotel, Fort, Tamarind Lane, formerly known as Royal Hotel. Terms moderate.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3 quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Phipson & Co., 13, Forbes-street.

A FREE PASSAGE to London:—Wanted a Medical Officer for steamer sailing for London on the 6th August. Apply to Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Bombay.

GUINNESS STOUT, bottled by Robert Porter & Co., Gold Medal Calcutta Exhibition. Quarts Rs. 5; Pints Rs. 3. Apply Ewart Latham & Co.

COTTON CHECKS FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.—A variety of the above are now available for samples, &c. Apply to the Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to Mr. Atmaram Vithul, Head Clerk Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade Bombay.

ARRIVED MUSICAL BOXES with English tunes Automatic Figures, Chinese Dancing Girls, Bells and Drum. Rs. 60 to 400. L. STEFFENAUER, Church-gate street.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

PERPETUAL WATCHES need no winding. In silver or crystal case, lever escapement, Rs. 50 only.—Kanay and Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, No. 17, Hummum street, Bombay.

WANTED a clerk who understands thoroughly Merchants Telegraphic Code and has a good knowledge of the English language. Apply Ralli Brothers with copies of testimonials.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MOET AND CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, "extra superior," from Bodger, Warburton & Co., Bombay, in magnums, Rs. 113-8; quarts, Rs. 58-8; and pints, 2 dozen, Rs. 58-8. Net cash.

WANTED, a HALL PORTER for the Club of Western India, must speak English well and be of unexceptional character. Portuguese preferred. For particulars, apply, with copies of testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT,
Recommended by PHYSICIANS.
Imitated by the Fraudulent.

It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine. Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.

Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.

Bombay House, August, 1884.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1790.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Re. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge: under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNE
GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET
POWDER, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
BOUQUET, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,
Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878,
and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark,
J. AND E. ATKINSON.
24, Old Bond-street London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

FLIES AND BUGS.

BEETLES, insects, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, lophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats," as. 6, p. 1. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS,
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest :—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NOTICES.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

WHERE CAN YOU BUY A WATCH FULLY WORTH THE MONEY YOU SPEND?
A single trial will convince that such an establishment is
KANNY & CO.'S,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, etc.
No. 17, Hummum-street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.		
Do. F	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
Do. FO	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins F	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
Do. A W I American	do.	do.
Do. U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do. No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps			Rs. 350
Do.	do.	do.	" 750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		" 1,20
Do. 8 do.	500	do.	" 1,200
Do. 20 do.	500	do.	" 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light han any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system
F. FISCHER,
41, Meadow-strt Agent and General Manager.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retail by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT A OMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium d large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, on Maidan. 5-30 p.m., weather permitting.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 3rd :—Rohilla (s), from London. Yesterday :—Atrato (s), from Aden.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Satara (s), for Persian Gulf.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6 (weather permitting) :—

Overture	Crown Diamonds ..... Auber.
Valse	Idol d'Amour ..... Bolfort.
Grand Fantasia ..	A Night in Berlin ..... Hartman.
Valse	Wiener Bonbons ..... Strauss.
Galop	Wie der Wind ..... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED THEFT.—Khimjee Behari Muthara, a goldsmith residing at Grant-road, reported on Sunday the theft from his premises of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 107.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of July was 2,900, out of which 260 were new admissions, the daily average being 93·83.

DIED IN HARNESS.—A horse belonging to Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee, while being driven along Lawrence D'Lima-street, Mazagon, on Saturday, suddenly tripped and fell, and died in a few minutes.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Bangalore left the dock on Saturday; the s.s. Warneth Hall entered, and the s.s. Croma and Preston left, it on Sunday; the s.s. Rohilla entered, and the s.s. Texan and Viceroy left it, yesterday.

POLO.—This afternoon's match is :—

Heavy weight		*Light weights.*
BLACK & YELLOW.		WHITE.
Mr. Arthur.		Mr. Craigie.
Mr. Conroy.		Mr. King.
Captain Olivier.	*vs.*	Mr. Lyle.
Mr. Remington.		Mr. Pease.
Mr. Sladen.		Mr. Wallace.

DEATH OF MR. ATMARAM SAGOON.—We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Atmaram Sagoon, a well-known book-seller, which took place on Saturday last at his residence. He was a quiet and obliging man, and leaves behind him a widow, an infant child, and a daughter. His widow will continue the business.

A BREACH OF THE RAILWAY ACT.—Rahimtoola Ali was yesterday convicted upon his own admission by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of conveying dangerous goods, namely, a bundle of matches, from Musjid-bunder Station to Cooria, by a passenger train of the G. I. P. Railway, without giving previous notice to the railway authorities. He was fined Rs. 10.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Nursey Goculdas, a merchant, reports that on the 31st ultimo he loaded 620 carts with bags of linseed from his warehouse at Mandavie, with instructions to the drivers to proceed to the Prince's Dock. The whole of the carts arrived in the dock, with the exception of two, Nos. 120 and 5206. The linseed loaded in each of these carts is valued at Rs. 250.

CAUSING HURT TO AN ANIMAL.—Lieut. Sladen, of the East Yor

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

ATTEMPTED COMPROMISE.

THE great interest felt in the attempted compromise with regard to the Franchise Bill was shown by the crowded state of the House and its approaches on July 17. In the early part of the evening a few blank places could have been found on the back benches on both sides, but these were filled long before the division and throughout the debate the galleries and other parts of the House to which hon. members are admitted were thronged. Among the occupants of the side galleries were the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess Granville, and many other titled ladies. Several members of the Government and the late Administration stood among the priviledge persons admitted to the enclosure round the Throne, and among the Peers present were the Heir-Apparent, the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and eight of the bishops—the Primate, and the Bishops of London, Durham, Norwich, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Carlisle, and Oxford.

Lord Wemyss moved his resolution from his usual place on the cross benches, and it was in the following form:—"That this House is prepared to proceed now with the consideration of the Representation of the People Bill, on the understanding that an humble address shall be presented to her Majesty, humbly praying her Majesty to summon Parliament to assemble in the early part of the autumn, for the purpose of considering the Redistribution Bill which her Majesty's Ministers have undertaken to present to Parliament on the earliest occasion possible." His lordship spoke for 40 minutes, and urged upon the House that it might pass his resolution without any loss of character or honour, since it had passed a resolution approving the principle of the bill. At the same time, the noble lord described the majority of the House as fencing with the question, and desiring to get a decision from the present, and not the extended, constituencies. He also expressed his willingness to accept a compromise, such as the introduction of safeguards in committee, or the suspension of the bill at the stage of third reading pending the introduction of the Redistribution Bill.

Lord Shaftesbury, speaking from the front bench on the Opposition side, seconded the motion, being, as he said, solemnly and deeply impressed with the gravity of the occasion. He had never known a crisis like the present, with which he thought the crisis of 1832 could not be put into comparison. His lordship quoted a declaration of Prince Talleyrand, to the effect that an English Government could not be prevented from carrying reform to the verge of revolution, and urged that the occasion was not one in which the conscience and duty of the Peers were involved, and therefore that it was undesirable to bring about a conflict which would call the dangerous elements of the population into play. His lordship, like the mover of the resolution, was much applauded from the Ministerial side of the House.

Lord Cadogan moved as an amendment—"That this House is of opinion it would be desirable that Parliament should assemble in the early part of the autumn for the purpose of considering the Representation of the People Bill, already presented to Parliament, in conjunction with the Redistribution Bill which her Majesty's Ministers have undertaken to present to Parliament on the earliest occasion possible." His lordship explained that he did not move an address to the Crown, as he had proposed to do, because he found it was contrary to the rules of the House to address the Crown in relation to any bill impending in either House of Parliament. The noble lord added that the resolution he proposed was framed entirely on his own responsibility, and urged that, instead of the decision of the House being altered by anything that had happened since Tuesday week, it ought to be confirmed by the declaration of the Premier that the Franchise Bill, when passed, was to be employed as a means of forcing the Governmental scheme of redistribution upon Parliament.

Lord Dunraven seconded Lord Cadogan's motion, and in protesting against the terms in which the Premier has spoken of the House of Lords, was heartily cheered by the Opposition.

After a short speech in support of the Government from the Duke of Somerset, Lord Aberdeen and the Duke of Norfolk rose simultaneously, and although there were cries of "Norfolk," Lord Aberdeen proceeded to address the House. The motion was then made and carried, that the Duke of Norfolk should be heard—the Duke of Somerset having already spoken from the Ministerial benches—and his Grace stated that while he had last week voted against his party because he thought there were dangers surrounding the course their lordships were invited to take, he should now support the amendment moved by Lord Cadogan. The House had deliberately taken up its position on this question, and ought not, in his opinion, to stultify itself by running away at the eleventh hour.

Lord Aberdeen supported the view of the Government, and was followed by

Lord Salisbury, the leader of the Opposition, who delivered a comparatively brief speech, but evoked the warmest expressions of enthusiasm from his party. His lordship pointed out that Mr. Gladstone had frankly admitted in his speech at the Foreign Office that the Franchise Bill was not divided from the Redistribution Bill because of the mechanical difficulty of passing a combined bill through the Lower House, but in order that the Government might use the Franchise Bill for the purpose of forcing their opponents to accept whatever scheme of redistribution they were pleased to offer. Upon that point his lordship declared, amid great cheering, "I see no room for compromise." Replying to the taunt that the Opposition wished to kill the Franchise Bill, the noble lord declared that they had deliberately chosen a form of proceeding which did not kill the Bill, and that if the measure is killed it will be by the weapon of prorogation which is in the hands of the Government. The argument employed against the course taken by the Opposition, his Lordship described as being expressed in the words *magnum est mendacium et prevalebit*, and said that the communications he had received from every part of the country convinced him that although the Radical party were strongly and bitterly opposed to the course of the leaders of the Opposition, the Conservative party and many outside the party were as strongly in their favour. A surrender to the fear of misrepresentation he declared to be unworthy of the House, and said if such a course were taken the Birmingham caucus would for the future be divided into two departments—one for the manipulation of the House of Commons and the other for the intimidation of the House of Lords. His lordship's declaration that he believed the people would not be misled by mere loud, empty, unmeaning, and evidently unfounded clamour, being ironically cheered by Lords Granville and Kimberley, Lord Salisbury referred to the affectation of a belief that the leader of the Opposition did not desire to pass the Enfranchisement Bill into law, and concluded by urging the Peers not to be deterred from their duty by any dangers, real or imaginary, which over-troubled advisers might conjure up.

Lord Granville's reply to the leader of the Opposition consisted almost entirely of a defence of the derisive cheers with which noble lords on the Ministerial bench had challenged the sincerity of the leader of the Opposition. Lord Granville, in his own words, utterly declined to believe that the noble marquis was in the least in earnest in his desire, either for the extension of the franchise, or the passing of a Redistribution Bill. The statement evolved general cries of "Withdraw!" from the Opposition, but the noble lord declined to withdraw the imputation, and said it was justified by a recent speech of Lord Salisbury, which he quoted. In conclusion, Lord Granville declared his attachment to the House of Lords, and censured the leaders of the Opposition for raising what he described as a mischievous excitement.

Lords Faversham and Wemyss having been impatiently heard, in consequence of the general wish to divide, the question was put, and Lord Wemyss' proposal rejected by 182 votes against 132. Lord Cadogan's motion was agreed to without a division, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes before eight.

MR. GLADSTONE AND LORD SALISBURY.

PERSONALITIES IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Lords, on July 11,

Lord Salisbury made a personal explanation in reference to statements made by Mr. Gladstone at the meeting of the right hon. gentleman's supporters on the previous day. On Tuesday evening Lord Cairns made known to him a communication between Lord Granville and himself. He was of opinion that the offer made by the Government did not give any greater security than would exist without it for the passing of a Redistribution Bill, and that, therefore, it could not be accepted. He understood from Lord Cairns that the communication from the Government was absolutely informal and confidential, and therefore he felt bound to make no allusion to it in debate. He characterized as an utter fabrication the statement that he had said he could not discuss redistribution with a rope round his neck, and he asked whether it was with poisoned weapons of that sort that the fight with their lordships' House was about to be conducted.

Lord Granville and Lord Cairns having both expressed a wish to speak, Lord Beauchamp moved that Lord Cairns be heard, a motion which was met by an amendment, moved by Lord Cork, that Lord Granville be heard. A division was taken, and by 27 to 26 the House decided on hearing Lord Granville, who, having complained that Lord Salisbury should have made his personal explanation without private notice, proceeded to state that on Tuesday evening he went to Lord Cairns's private room and mentioned to him that, while the Government could not accept anything similar to the amendment proposed by Colonel Stanley in the House of Commons, they were prepared to propose a joint Resolution of both Houses to be laid at the foot of the Throne, which Resolution shoul.l pledge the Government to press forward a Redistribution Bill next session. At the noble and learned lord's request he put that proposal in writing and handed it to him, but it was returned with an intimation that it would not afford the necessary security, and with two alternative proposals, one of which was that the Franchise Bill should not come into operation till a day to be named in a subsequent Act, and the other that it should not come into operation until the 1st of January, 1886, unless an earlier day was fixed for it in a subsequent Act. The Government could not accept this, and as an independent member of the Opposition had also expressed his opinion that the Government offer was insufficient it was determined by the Lord Chancellor and himself that there was no use in communicating it to the House before the close of the debate. He read a letter from Mr. Gladstone in which the right hon. gentleman said that in speaking of Lord Salisbury not being prepared to discuss redistribution with a rope round his neck, that appeared to him to be "an opposite, concise, and summary statement of his (Lord Salisbury's) view."

Lord Cairns observed that though Lord Granville had complained of this matter having been brought forward without notice, he appeared to be prepared with minutes and other documents relating to it. He had regarded the communications between himself and Lord Granville as entirely private and confidential, and he would sooner have cut off his hand than have spoken of them to any one without permission. Not understanding exactly what Lord Granville meant when he made his proposal in words, he asked him to put it on paper and to permit him to show it to Lord Salisbury. Lord Granville complied. His subsequent communication with Lord Salisbury on the subject was very brief, and he was quite sure his noble friend said nothing about a rope round his neck. The question which arose was whether the Prime Minister was justified in making, for the instruction of the whole country, a statement with regard to Lord Salisbury which had not a shadow of foundation. The design of making Parliament legislate as to redistribution under duress was now avowed by Mr. Gladstone.

The Lord Chancellor directed their lordships' attention to the fact that in order to remove the chance of misconception Mr. Gladstone had spontaneously written the letter in which he explained the sense in which he had spoken of the rope round Lord Salisbury's neck.

Lord Redesdale asked how any one could form an idea of the effect of an extension of the franchise till he knew what the redistribution scheme was to be.

Lord De L'Isle and Dudley asked how was it that the Prime Minister had made public what was a private communication.

Lord Granville had understood the communication to be private but not confidential.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, the negotiations between the Government and the leaders of the Opposition in reference to the Franchise Bill and Mr. Gladstone's statement were the occasion of an animated scene. At the close of question time, Lord R. Churchill put a series of questions to the Prime Minister, and

Mr. Gladstone, in answering them, disclaimed having attributed to Lord Salisbury the expression that he would not consider the redistribution question with "a rope round his neck;" but he had used the phrase as describing his position. As to the communications with the leaders of the Opposition in the Lords they emanated from him as Prime Minister on behalf of the Government, and were made to Lord Cairn through Lord Granville. The answer was that the offer made was not of any value, as it did not add to the existing securities, and counter-suggestions were made which could not be entertained, as they were evidently not in an amendment made and rejected in the House of Commons.

Sir S. Northcote said he was authorized by Lord Salisbury to state that the communication was of a private and confidential character. Mr. Gladstone replied to this that there was nothing private and confidential about it. It was a last effort in the cause of peace, and it was intended as the basis of a public transaction. Sir S. Northcote repeated that it was a private and confidential communication, and protested against the use which the Prime Minister had made of it to prejudice Lord Salisbury.

Lord R. Churchill moved the adjournment of the House, and commented in strong language on the concealment practised by the Prime Minister, and on the use to which he had turned his communication at the meeting of his party. He said:—"The Prime Minister yesterday, at a meeting of the Liberal party at the Foreign Office, made a statement with reference to the leaders of the Conservative party in the House of Lords, which did not seem it proper to communicate to the House of Commons in the afternoon. (Hear, hear.) The Prime Minister must have known that the policy of the Government with respect to the Reform Bill would be discussed yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons, and it is to my mind perfectly inexplicable and altogether unworthy of the first Minister of the Crown, of her Majesty's Government, and of the Liberal party, that a statement of so important a character should have been made at a time when a reply could be offered to it, and should have been deliberately and carefully withheld when that advantage might have been secured. (Opposition cheers.) That is the first serious accusation that I make against her Majesty's Government. The next point is that the Prime Minister states that the matter was not private and confidential. Lord Salisbury states in the most positive manner that the communication was absolutely secret and confidential, and I was therefore most careful so to frame my words as in no way to disclose it." Now we know from the Prime Minister's speech that there were conversations between Lord Granville, Lord Cairns, and Lord Salisbury.

Mr. Gladstone.—I did not say so.

Lord R. Churchill.—As any such a proposition was made of an absolutely secret and confidential character—("No, no," and "Hear, hear")—and being of that character, it was not possible, unless the offer had been accepted, that it could have been alluded to by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords. (Cheers.) I ask the Prime Minister why, when the Earl of Derby spoke at half-past six, when the Lord Chancellor spoke at eleven, and Lord Granville at one o'clock, the communications were not of an absolutely confidential character, they were not brought before the House of Lords? (Hear, hear.) I fail to see how communications involving intercourse between the Government and the Opposition can in future be carried on if this precedent is established. (Cries of "Oh," and Opposition cheers.) It absolutely destroys all confidence in the honour of the public life. (Opposition cheers.) I want to know if it is possible for any leader of the Opposition or any responsible member of Opposition in his senses—(Ministerial laughter)—to receive any communication from the right hon. gentleman in future about public affairs. It is absolutely impossible. (Opposition cheers.) We all know that there are these communications, and that on occasions Ministers of the Crown have to consult leaders of the Opposition. How can the leader of the Opposition dare to receive or act upon a communication made to him by the Prime Minister. (Opposition cheers and laughter.) I am surprised at the laughter of the hon. member for Ipswich. It is not a light matter. It is a most serious matter indeed. (Hear, hear.) These communications are the very essence of our public life; and ought they, for the sake of a mean party advantage, to be afterwards made public in a manner to place our political opponents in the eyes of the public? (Opposition cheers.) The Prime Minister states that these various offers were made—he insinuates that they were made directly to the leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Gladstone: I did not insinuate it—I said it. (Ministerial cheers.)

Lord R. Churchill: The Prime Minister says he said it, but he stated just now that he did not know that Lord Salisbury personally intervened. (Cheers.) If we have the statement no less than three minutes from the Government bench, what can we expect? (Opposition cheers.) In the first place, he says he did not know that Lord Salisbury personally intervened, and now he says that the offer was made directly to Lord Salisbury. [Mr. Gladstone dissented.] Well, he withdraws that, and he adheres to his statement that he did not know Lord Salisbury personally intervened. Yet he states to the House that the offer was rejected because the leader of the Opposition said in the House of Lords that he could not consider the question of redistribution while he had a rope round his neck. (Opposition cheers.) He made up an expression supposed to have been used by Lord Salisbury some time or other, and he gives it to the Liberal party at their meeting in such a manner as to make the impression that Lord Salisbury made this definite reply to these confidential and secret communications. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone: The report in the newspaper was perfectly accurate in all respects save one, which I cannot admit to be accurate. That is the very point the noble lord now charges upon him. I never conveyed anything of the kind. I stated, Lord Salisbury said he could not speak with a rope round his neck.

Lord R. Churchill: The Prime Minister admits having used the expression about a "rope round his neck." The Prime Minister finds two lines which are inaccurate, but he also admits that Lord Salisbury said he would not discuss redistribution with a rope round his neck. (Opposition cheers.) I have the greatest possible respect for the Prime Minister, and anything which falls from him, but on this occasion I attach more credit to the skill and faithfulness of the shorthand reporter. (Opposition cheers, and Mr. Gladstone: "Hear, hear.") I am surprised that the Prime Minister, who belongs to a different order of men—(Ministerial laughter)—should set an example to his followers, who, God knows! are ready enough to follow him, of carefully and studiously misrepresenting to the public the attitude at a critical moment of the leaders of the Conservative party. (Opposition cheers.) What is the state of affairs? In order to stigmatise the Conservative party in general, and Lord Salisbury in particular, the Prime Minister makes this incomplete and garbled statement of the facts. There is not a word about the origination of the proposal from that bold Government which a few days ago defied the House of Lords to mortal combat. (Cheers.) At the eleventh hour they grovel before them. (Laughter.)

Mr. Gladstone: I shall only make an observation on a single point on what I consider the foul language used by the noble lord. (Ministerial cheers.)

Lord R. Churchill (excitedly): I rise to order. I must appeal to you, Mr. Speaker. I wish to know whether it is in order for the Prime Minister to make use of words which would not be tolerated from any other member of this House. (Opposition cheers.) I wish to know whether he is entitled to charge another member of this House with using foul language.

The Speaker: I do not think the Prime Minister will insist upon the term—(hear, hear)—though the nature of the charges made by the noble lord were very serious and grave.

Mr. Gladstone: I will not make use of the term. My observation was this. The noble lord has distinctly accused me and the Liberal party of traducing an adversary. (Opposition cheers.) It is impossible to conceive a charge more disgraceful. (Ministerial cheers.) It is a charge which implies falsehood, for there is no traducing by error. (Hear, hear.) Traducing is a wilful act, and that wilful act imputed to me is the act to which I applied the epithet complained of. (Hear, hear.) I wish to take no notice of it. (Ministerial cheers.) There is an intelligible matter before us on which I desire to say a word. The right hon. baronet (Sir S. Northcote) says that Lord Salisbury stated in the House of Lords that he understood a certain communication to be confidential.

Lord R. Churchill: Secret and confidential. (Cries of "Order.")

Mr. Gladstone: Secret and confidential, if you like. It is the same thing. That Lord Cairns said he so understood it, and conveyed it to Lord Salisbury, and that Lord Granville did not contradict it. Certainly not. I should have been very much surprised if he had. (Ministerial cheers.)

Sir S. Northcote: I beg pardon. I said that not only did Lord Cairns say he so understood it, and so conveyed it to Lord Salisbury, but that Lord Cairns also said he understood Lord Granville did not contradict it. ("No," and Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone: Does Lord Cairns assert that Lord Granville said that the communication was private? (Ministerial cheers.) Does he say that? Does Lord Cairns assert that?

Lord R. Churchill: Clearly.

Mr. Gladstone: Now we have a definite statement, and that statement is that, upon the authority of Lord Cairns, Lord Granville stated the communication was private and confidential.

Lord R. Churchill: Yes.

Mr. Gladstone (speaking to the front Opposition bench): Is that so or not?

Sir S. Northcote (who rose amidst cries for "Gibson," as that right hon. gentleman also seemed inclined to rise) said: I stated upon the authority I mentioned that Lord Granville made the communication to Lord Cairns in such a form as led Lord Cairns to understand—(derisive Ministerial laughter) that it was a private and confidential communication. ("Oh," and laughter, and Opposition cheers.) So much was Lord Cairns impressed with that belief that he asked Lord Granville whether he would be at liberty to mention it to Lord Salisbury. (Opposition cheers.) That is what I understood, but my right hon. and learned friend (Mr. Gibson) was present in the other House when the conversation took place, and he may state what was done. (Opposition cheers and cries of "Gibson.")

Mr. Gladstone: The statement now is with great variation. (Ministerial cheers.) It is that Lord Granville stated the matter to Lord Cairns in such a way that Lord Cairns understood it to be private and confidential. I have not the least doubt that Lord Cairns so states it, and that he so understood it; and it is to be borne in mind that the noble lord has challenged me without giving me any notice of the charge he was about to bring, and especially he has coolly accused me—he, forsooth—(loud Ministerial cheers)—who have served my country from a time long before he was born, of tracducing my adversaries and of betraying confidential communications. That is a most strange method of proceeding. I am very happy that I have no occasion to retaliate. I have not the slightest doubt that if Lord Cairns and Lord Salisbury say so, they understood this matter to be private and confidential. All I have said in it was that that, so far as I was concerned, and so far as I have knowledge of Lord Granville's share in it—Lord Granville having fully communicated with me—there was not one word, not one syllable, no expression of sentiment whatever tending to give it a private and confidential character. Lord Cairns was not the only person to whom, as I understand, Lord Granville made the communication. I believe it had been communicated some time before to a noble duke in the other House, and I believe also it was communicated by Lord Granville on Tuesday to a noble peer in the other House. I am, therefore, entitled to say that there was nothing which passed between Lord Granville and myself to imply that this was a private and confidential communication. It was intended for the public purpose of a public offering of the most responsible kind. (Ministerial cheers.) It is stated now that I withheld it from this House. Yes; and I withheld from this House the whole of the speech I made in another place and for a different purpose. (Opposition cheers.) Do not you think it becomes me to stir up controversial matter in this House on the subject of the House of Lords, unless I am prepared to follow it up with some motion of censure? Unless I have an objection to take their proceedings, which I do not think any part of our duty. I do not in the least degree question the statement made by the two noble lords, and I regret that they should not have decided to put a construction on what passed which is totally different to mine. (Ministerial cheers.) I affirm, in the most positive manner, that there never was one syllable passed between Lord Granville myself that contemplated—and I never contemplated in any way or in any degree—that this was to be a private and confidential communication. Another doctrine has been laid down which I do not commend upon. Having stated that a report generally accurate is inaccurate in a certain particular inasmuch as it describes me as saying what I knew perfectly well I had not the slightest intention of saying, and could not in my mind have said. The noble lord, passing over that declaration of a member in his place, adheres to the report, and refuses to take my word. So far as I know that is an absolute novelty in the dealings of the House of Commons, and it is not necessary for me to make any observation upon it. (Ministerial cheers.) I have stated what I have to say in the most positive and unqualified terms, and I hope I may not be placed in the position of having been made under a misapprehension when they might have been made before. (Hear, hear.)

Sir S. Northcote again asked what authority the Government had for denying that the communication was confidential; and Mr. Gladstone, with much indignation, repudiated the accusation of treachery which he conceived had been made against him. Whatever might be the impression on the minds of Lord Cairns and Lord Salisbury, he had never intended that the offer should be regarded as confidential.

Mr. Gibson, while accepting Mr. Gladstone's statement as to his own intention, insisted with much warmth that he had no warrant for regarding the transaction as public. It was essentially a private and confidential communication, as Lord Granville had just said to the other House, or else it were public, why had not the Lord Chancellor referred to it in the speech which he made subsequently, and why had not Mr. Gladstone mentioned it in his statement to the House of Commons?

Sir W. Harcourt maintained that Mr. Gladstone was quite justified in referring to the transaction in order to answer the charge that he had deliberately provoked a conflict between the two Houses, and to show that he had made every effort at conciliation.

Mr. Gorst thought it was very clear that the leaders of the Opposition had been let into a trap. Lord Granville had admitted that this offer was a private one; he maintained that such an offer ought to have been made in public, and he strongly censured Mr. Gladstone for representing that the offer had been refused and concealing the fact that counter-proposals had been made.

After some remarks from Mr. M'Laren, who gave his account of what had happened in the Lords, Mr. Cowen expressed his belief that the offer was a reasonable one, though he thought Lord Salisbury had been placed at a disadvantage by the manner in which it had been made, and he hoped that now the Lords knew what the Government were willing to do they would pass the Bill in November.

Mr. J. Lowther, on the contrary, asserted that the offer of the Government was perfectly worthless, and had not the smallest chance of being accepted by the Conservative party; and Mr. Sclater-Booth, while not prepared to go so far, thought the Government ought to have made the proposal openly on their responsibility. Mr. Whitbread hoped that the time had not gone by for an arrangement. Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord R. Churchill, and Mr. Newdegate spoke; and Mr. Gladstone, at the close of the conversation, remarked that the Government still remained of the opinion which had prompted their offer.

The motion for adjournment was then withdrawn.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

A TELEGRAM from Cairo states that 200 Turkish soldiers belonging to the Egyptian army, stationed at Abassieh, having received orders to proceed to Assouan, 130 deserted, and that the remaining seventy had left for Assouan. On the arrival of these (says a later telegram) at Assouan they deserted. These soldiers, a correspondent of the *Times* says, made themselves notorious for mutinous conduct while stationed at Cairo. Before leaving the capital they refused to allow the black troops to take over the barracks which they were about to vacate and were only compelled to lay down their arms by the vigorous measures adopted by the English officers. The battalion was paid up to the end of last month, and when ordered to proceed to Assouan the men stipulated for an advance of three months' pay at £4 monthly, their engagement being only 30s. This was refused by the Government; but finally the officers, with the sanction of the Government, promised one month's pay in advance on arrival at Assiout. However, out of 200 men paraded at Cairo, only eighty arrived at Assiout. On the way from Cairo the Turks fired ball-cartridge out of the train, two jumped of the train, and one was killed in consequence. On Tuesday the men, influenced by a few ringleaders, would not obey the orders for embarking, the mutineers informing Colonel Grant that they would seize the ammunition if he did not comply with their demand for three months' advance. On this threat the officers applied for assistance to the native police, and immediately had all the ammunition boxes transferred from the train to the station. The mutineers did not, however, carry out their threat, but thirty of them bolted to the right bank of the river. This was not ascertained until the left bank had been thoroughly scoured for three miles by officers, assisted by a few residents armed with Martini rifles. Colonel Grant, accompanied by five native police, crossed the river there, and found the Turks in the village of Benlnun, installed in the sheikh's house. Colonel Grant entered the house, and when the Turks made a rush for their arms, he fired them with his revolver, wounding two of them. The Turks deliberately formed in skirmishing order in the open and fired at Colonel Grant, who meantime quietly returned the fire until the mutineers ultimately laid down their arms. A detachment of the Cornwall Light Infantry Regiment has been ordered to stop temporarily at Assiout, until all danger from the Turks is past.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, telegraphing on Monday, July 14, says:—"Although orders have been received at Suakim to prepare for the reception of war material at the rate of 5,000 tons per week, private letters just arrived thence assure me that no preparations are being made there for an autumn campaign; and that therefore, as the inhabitants will be unable to sow cotton in the autumn, there will be much misery. The insurgents who attack Suakim almost nightly are few in number. The town is almost full of Osman Digma's spies, who enter the gates under the disguise of friendly tribes or as pilgrims, penetrating even the Governor's palace. Osman Digma, who is well informed of our movements, is reported to have captured Asis, a port on the Red Sea."

Telegraphing on July 17, the Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"Pilgrims have arrived at Suakim, having occupied twenty-seven days in their journey from Khartoum by way of the southern boundary of Abyssinia. They report that General Gordon is well, and is keeping the enemy in perpetual fear through continuous successful sorties by land and river. His messenger with letters was killed between Kassala and Tokar. The mutineers from Assiout have arrived here, and will be tried by court-martial on Saturday. Further details show most gallant conduct on the part of Major Grant. He appears to have followed thirty-two Turks across the river in a ferry-boat with ten horsemen. Having come up with them at the sheikh's house, he demanded surrender, and, on refusal, shot one dead and wounded two others, whereupon the rest submitted."

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—"Mason Bey returns on Monday to Massowa, to superintend the evacuation of the Eastern Soudan. Admiral Hewett's treaty includes the cession to King John of Abyssinia of all arms, guns, ammunition, and Government stores at Kassala and the other chief towns of the Eastern Soudan. King John is also authorized to import all munitions of war he requires via Massowa. The treaty is most strongly condemned by the Egyptian authorities as being entirely one-sided."

Mr. C. H. Allen, secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, sends to the *Times* the following telegram, which the society have just received from Dr. Schweinfurth, Berlin, to the Anti-Slavery Society, London.—"You forget Gordon whose fate in a few weeks will be fulfilled. It is the eleventh hour. Under party disputes your noblest citizen's cry for help is suffocated. The horrors related of his sufferings are unexampled. He is hopelessly abandoned. The defence of his house against increasing numbers is desperate. Appeal in this supreme moment to the whole nation.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A FEARFUL railway accident occurred on July 16, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, to the express leaving Manchester at 12-30 p.m. and due at King's-cross at 5-20. The train, which consisted of seven composite carriages, two brake vans (one in front and one behind), and a horse-box, next to the tender, was driven by Sam Cawood, of Retford, an old and experienced driver of the company, who has for years been in charge of what is known as the newspaper train to and from Retford. The train proceeded safely on its journey as far as Bullhouse Colliery sidings, where is carried by a stone bridge across the Thurlestone road, about two miles from Penistone. As it passed the signal-box the right-hand axle bar of the engine suddenly snapped, and all the wheels left the rails, were hurled over the embankment close to the bridge, overturned, and completely wrecked. The engine, tender, and horse-box kept the metals, and went on about 400 yards, ploughing up the line and breaking the chain by which they passed. At the time the accident occurred the train was going at the rate of 55 miles an hour. It was fairly filled with passengers, chiefly from Manchester, Newark, Liverpool, and Grimsby. The front carriage was attached to the horse-box by a drawing hook, which yielded to the strain caused by the vehicles toppling over the embankment and broke, the fracture being sharp and clean. The scene underneath the bridge was terrible. All the carriages were completely upset, and three of them were simply a mass of splinters and wreckage. Underneath, entangled in the broken woodwork, were men, women, and children, whose groans and shrieks were piteous to hear. John Charlesworth, weighman at the colliery, hearing a great crash, looked round and saw the tail of the train going over the bridge. He gave the alarm and, promptly panied by a score of colliery workmen, proceeded to render such assistance as could be given. The carriages were so piled upon one another, and the wreck was so terribly complete, that very little could be done till the arrival of breakdown gangs from Sheffield and Gorton. Several passengers who were but slightly injured scrambled out of the carriage windows; but they were too much shaken or frightened to render any assistance. Mr. Hall, superintendent of the line, Mr. C. Sacre, engineer-in-chief, and Mr. Hamilton, district superintendent, were promptly on the spot, and arrangements were energetically carried out for rescuing the survivors and bringing out the bodies of the dead. In the carriages to the front and rear of the train many passengers appear to have been killed outright, those who were saved being chiefly in the centre of the train.

It was soon discovered that there were at least 19 persons killed, and 30 injured (four of whom have died since.) The bodies were in nearly every case much injured, but chiefly about the legs, arms, and side, very few being bruised about the face and head. One child in long clothes seemed to have been killed while asleep, but two children had evidently, from the terror-stricken expression their faces presented after death, had quick though unavailing warning of the death to which they were being hurled. The greatest difficulty was experienced in the identification of the bodies, which was for the most part accomplished by letters and cards in their possession and names inscribed on their handkerchiefs.

The guards in charge of the train were Phillipson, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and Irving, Great Northern. They were both injured, but the driver, Cawood, and the stoker, John Horn, escaped without even a scratch. It was between 5 and 6 o'clock, before the first batch of bodies, 16 in number, had been extricated from the wrecked carriages. Dr. Watson, of Penistone, Dr. Heathcote, of Manchester, and other medical men, were indefatigable in attending to the sufferers, but it was too painfully evident that 16 were beyond all help, and shortly before 7 o'clock more bodies were with difficulty removed from the *debris* and placed on railway cushions in the field at the bottom of the embankment. One of the bodies was identified as that of Mr. Woodhead, an insurance agent, of Manchester. In his pocket was a telegram asking him to go to Newark that day to value some property. A lady who was found dead in a first-class compartment, and whose body has not yet been identified, was much injured. She was dressed in black and had £11 in her pocket. Another female passenger found in a third-class compartment had her feet and the lower part of her legs literally cut to ribands. A child, also badly dressed in corduroy, had his arms broken and his legs bruised, but his death must have been caused more by internal injuries than by external wounds. A shed attached to the Wentworth Arms Hotel, Penistone, was prepared for the reception of the bodies, and on the special train from Bullhouse arriving there many people from Sheffield and other parts who expected relatives by train were permitted to see the dead. Sixteen bodies were placed in the shed—nine women, three men, three children, and a boy lying, side by side, on cushions brought from the carriages. The other three bodies were afterwards brought to Penistone, where the passengers known to be dead now await the coroner's inquest.

There is no mystery whatever about the cause of the accident, the broken crank axle is still visible, and the fracture of the draw-hook which secured the connexion between the horse box and the carriages is as clean and sharp as if it had been done with a knife. Mr. E. Sacre, the chief engineer of the company, states that there is no doubt whatever that this alone was the origin of the disaster. The weight of the engine and tender caused them to keep the metals, and they brought the horse box with them. The weight of the tender, owing to the oscillation which followed the snapping of the drawing hook cutting the engine free from the train broke off the edge of the chairs alternately for about 300 yards. They had also picked up part of the rails, twisted it round the axle forepart of the tender, and sent it right into the watertank. The engine was No. 434, and was built by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company at their Gorton works, in 1877. The accident occurred about 60 yards west of the Bullhouse signal-box, and at a point where the line takes a sharp curve to the right, the acute point being the bridge over the highway which is about 30ft. high. The embankment is about the same height. At the moment the drawing-hook gave way the express would just be rounding the sharpest point of the curve; and this, as well as the speed at which it was travelling, would account for the terrific violence with which it was hurled over the embankment and completely wrecked. Two hundred yards of the rails were torn away as it toppled over, and the stones of the parapet were dislodged.

The Rev. Venables Williams, of Colwyn Bay, North Wales, has made the following statement:—

"I was travelling from Whitchurch to Gainsborough *en* Manchester. We left Manchester at 12 30 and proceeded at a rapid rate till we reached the scene of the disaster. In the carriage with myself were seven other passengers, most of whom were Germans. They were travelling to their native country, *via* Grimsby, which place they ought to have left this afternoon. We noticed a slight oscillation of the carriage—a very similar sensation to the one of riding over railway points. Then, in an almost imperceptible space of time, we were thrown together in a heap, the carriage fell over, actually turning over several times as it rolled down. The embankment at this spot is as high as four carriages I should say. When the carriage ceased to roll over I was at the bottom. A German lady spoke of this at once, and asked her companions to liberate me, as I was in a very dangerous position, with my head bent back, and was losing blood. (The reverend gentleman's face was bruised and cut severely, and one eye was swollen over.) A passenger got out of the window which was uppermost. I fortunately had in my pocket a railway key, which I handed to those above me. With this the door was opened, and we got out. I at once went back to a signal box, being the first one there, and blocked the line. I then returned. The screams, cries, and shouts were awful, and in some cases the passengers were literally smashed. I do not like to speak of the awful occurrence. I saw some labourers on an adjoining road, and sent them at once for carts and straw to remove the dead and dying. One medical man was there soon, and he and I attended to nearly all the passengers. I believe many died before help could be rendered. It seemed a long time before aid arrived from Penistone. I pulled a great many sufferers out of the carriages. I fear at least 30 lives will be lost."

Mrs. H. Dickinson, wife of Mr. Henry Dickinson, of Atherstone-terrace, South Kensington, was travelling from West Temporley, Cheshire, with a nurse and child aged two and a half years. His left leg was fractured and her face badly injured. The child escaped with slight injury, but the nurse, Ann Lee, was so badly hurt that she is not expected to recover. Mrs. Dickinson states that they were the only three occupants of a second-class compartment. They were suddenly thrown with great force against the cushions, and she remembered nothing more till she found herself lying on the embankment in an overturned carriage. Her nurse, a little further off, was crying "O help, take me out." Mrs. Dickinson replied that she would do so in a moment, and rose for that purpose, but found her leg broken and fell back. Seeing her child in a perilous position, she scrambled towards and managed to save it. A Liverpool gentleman reported at Penistone that he had escaped by getting through the smashed roof of his carriage. He had just started on a pleasure excursion, which was to extend to the Rhine, but he was glad to go home again. He had lost in the accident the sum of £25 and the seal of his watch. A companion, also proceeding to the Rhine, stated that they were in the last carriage, and received severe bruises on the face and legs. Two foreigners, believed to be Germans, were also injured, but went on to London. The latest news that has reached Sheffield is that one of the injured died on the way to Manchester where two others have since succumbed to their injuries. This increases the number of lives lost to 23.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

THE twenty-fifth meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon was opened on July 14, and if the weather continues favourable promises to be very successful. The programme contains nearly one hundred competitions, but this large number really conveys no idea of the multiplicity of prizes by which each one is supplemented, the first stage of the Queen's alone having attached to it 380 prizes, of the aggregate value of 1,068£. The St. George's Challenge Vase present another instance of similar kind, for in this competition there are 135 prizes of the aggregate value of 605£, besides sixty badges or honorable distinctions, which are, generally speaking, more coveted than the money prizes. The total value of cups and money prizes given by the association and other will this year amount to little short of 15,000£. The entries for the Queen's Prize are 2,460, against 2,435 last year, and for the St. George's 2,312, against 2,211 last year. The Canadian team arrived in camp on July 12, and occupy their usual site near the iron house. A team from India also arrived, and competes with the Canadians for the Kolapore Cup. The metropolitan corps occupying regimental encampments are the London Rifle Brigade, the Victorias, London Scottish, 19th Middlesex, 12th Middlesex, 3rd London, 2nd Middlesex, and Queen's Westminsters.

One of the few changes that have taken place in the Executive Council is that Sir Henry Wilmot succeeds Earl Brownlow as chairman, with Sir Henry Fletcher as vice-chairman. Captain E. St. John Mildmay still acts as secretary, but the working staff has been much changed since last year. Colonel Eaton, Grenadier Guards, becomes camp commandant in place of Colonel Manningham Buller. Colonel the Hon. C. M. Colville (Master of Colville) is adjutant-in-chief, with Major Colebrooke Carter, Berkshire Regiment, assistant in charge of the Volunteer Corps; while Major Rochford-Boyed is now commanding the Royal Engineers in lieu of Major Galway, assisted by Captain Peyton, 4th Light Infantry, as adjutant, and Captain Bleakley, 1st Cheshire Engineer Volunteers. Major Hollway was compelled through illness at the last moment to resign the duties of statistical officer, and Major Archdale has sole charge of this responsible post.

Many thousand people visited the common on Sunday, but owing to the regulation by which only persons provided with canteen tickets can have access to the pavilion refreshment bars, the disgraceful scenes of bygone years were avoided. Divine service was celebrated in some of the regiments' camps.

MONDAY, JULY 14.

THE HUMPHRY CHALLENGE CUP.—The items on the programme of the day were large in number, but the greater part of them were only commencing a competition extending over several days. An exception, however, is the match for the Humphry Challenge Cup, given in 1881 by Major Humphry, executive offic

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4.

THE commercial record of the week is to a great extent a repetition of the preceding. Export business has been on a limited scale, and values of produce have undergone few changes. Imports keep steady in price with generally speaking about an average business passing. Money is easy, but Government Paper and Shares remain quiet and quite devoid of speculation. Exchange has been a trifle firmer, and with any activity in our export trade would probably develope an advance, but this is just the point in which little improvement can be expected under ordinary circumstances for another couple of months. Freights are quiet but pretty steady at 22s. 6d. for Liverpool, 25s. to 26s. 3d. for Continental Ports.

Crop prospects on the whole may be considered satisfactory. In the northern parts of Guzerat, Kattiawar, and Bhownugger there were complaints a few days ago of excessive rain, but there is every appearance now that an interval of fine weather has set in, and if so, no permanent damage will have been done.

MONEY.—The unfavourable character of the last Bank of Bombay return induced a slightly firmer feeling in the market for a day or two, but this was of a very temporary character, and for some days past the tone has been as easy, if not easier, than ever, accommodation being freely offered at 3 per cent. on Government Paper and at 5 to 6 per cent. on shares. To-day's Bank return shows a slight increase in strength again, and with the limited extent of an export business to be financed for during the next two months at least, money can scarcely become dearer in that interval if it does not even get cheaper. The Bank minimum may not be lowered from its present level of 4 per cent., but if so, it will remain as usual at this period of the year, quite a nominal quotation, as in the absence of all speculation the outside market will be quite equal to any probable demands.

The following are the changes which have taken place with the Bank during the week :—

Public Deposits at H. O	Increase	Rs.	5,25,801
Do. do. Branches	Decrease	,,	1,12,786
Other Deposits	Increase	,,	4,75,973
Government Securities	..	,,	2,98,000
Loans	Decrease	,,	2,23,501
Bills Discounted	Increase	,,	5,56,623
Cash with Correspondents	Decrease	,,	39,557
Cash and Currency Notes	Increase	,,	3,48,158

EXCHANGE.—With an advance in the price of Bar Silver in London to 50¾d. per oz., the market for Sterling opened with a slightly firmer tone, and on Wednesday rates were quoted 1-32d. higher than the closing quotations for last Tuesday's mail. On Thursday the result of the previous day's biddings for Council drafts in London being a partial 1-32d. better than the preceding week, the upward tendency was maintained, until Friday morning, when the highest point for the mail was reached at 1s. 7 19-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 7 13-16d. for 3 months' Credit bills. At this level, however, the Banks showed themselves willing buyers, and on the same day Credits went back to 1s. 7 25-32d., which has remained the rate since, but Bank Bills were still obtainable at intervals at the top rate until this afternoon when the 1-32d. decline was also established in them. Closing quotations for ready bills are accordingly :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 17-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Credits, do. do.	1s. 7 25-32d.	,,
Documents do. do.	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Francs, do. do.	2⅞.	,,

At this level the feeling this afternoon has been decidedly quiet with fully as much disposition to buy as sell, and it seems not unlikely from the general aspect of the market that we may go back to the level of ten days ago. For one thing we shall certainly have more doing in imports than exports for some time to come, which is of course in favour of easier exchange, but the fluctuations either way are not likely to be of much importance.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market, although quiet, has ruled very steady of late, and values during the week have never moved more than ¼. On Wednesday the tone was dull, and Fours receded from Rs. 100 1-16 to Rs. 99 15-16, remaining at from that to par until Friday when the quotation recovered to 1-16 premium. Since then there has been no change, the feeling being quite steady, although with only a limited business passing. Fours-and-a-half have remained nominally at Rs. 102¾ throughout. Port Trust Bonds stand at Rs. 96¾ ; 5 per cent. Municipal debentures at Rs. 101¼.

SHARES.—Extreme quietness still continues the leading feature in shares of a very description, and there seems little hope of any improvement this season, as cheap money and favourable crop accounts have not induced any activity so far. In *Banks* the only alteration during the week has been in Bank of Bombays, which have recovered from Rs. 750 to Rs. 755, business having been done as high as Rs 757½. Agras remain at Rs. 118, Nationals at Rs. 95. *Press* Companies as a general rule are unchanged, but we note a decline of Rs. 95 in Volkarts, Rs. 25 in Dhollera, and Rs. 5 in East India. Fort Press, on the other hand, have advanced Rs. 50. *Spinning Mill* shares have shown great dulness during the week, Cotton keeping very steady in price, whilst the demand for local makes of Goods and Yarns undergoes no improvement. On the contrary, the less favourable aspect of the Franco-Chinese question limits the demand for Yarn from that quarter, and until it is settled, we can scarcely look for the position improving. For the half-year ending 30th June the Mills are declaring dividends ranging from 7 to 12 per cent. per annum, but the working since then has been much less profitable, and only cheaply managed concerns unencumbered with debt have been doing any good. Our quotations show a decline of Rs. 45 in Mahalukshmi, Rs. 40 in Dhurrumseys, Rs. 30 in Gordon Mills, Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 20 in Empress and Southern India, Rs. 15 in Framjee Petit, Albert Edward, Goolam Baba, and Western India, Rs. 12½ in Jewraj Balloo, and Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 in other Companies. Amongst *Miscellaneous* concerns there have been few movements. Saw Mills are rather easier. In Bombay Flour Mills business has been done at Rs. 55 premium.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Easier accounts of the Liverpool and Manchester markets, coupled with occasional interruptions in communications up-country owing to the heavy rains, have acted adversely on the demand latterly, and clearances from the bazaar during the week are only estimated at about 2,500 packages. Holders have shown rather more willingness to sell, and in the case of Shirtings prices are occasionally a-half to one anna per piece lower, but light goods are generally unchanged. In the way of indents a moderate business has been passing, the decline at home having admitted of lower limits being put through, but no great activity is likely to result unless adverse American Crop advices induce some excitement in the raw staple. With few exceptions supplies are liberal as compared with the existing demand.

TWIST.—For English Yarns the enquiry has been slack and prices, if anything, are the turn in buyers' favour. In local Yarns the business of the week has been about 3,000 bales at about last week's values.

METALS.—*Copper* is quiet at former values, but notwithstanding large stocks there is perhaps less pressure to sell. *Yellow Metal* is slow of sale, but unchanged in value. *Iron* is steady.

COALS.—A considerable business has been done latterly to arrive at slightly higher rates, buyers finding it impossible to induce sellers to offer distant shipment at the comparatively low rates current, having at last accepted cargoes near at hand. A cargo of July-August Cardiff has changed hands at Rs. 15, two cargoes of Davison's West Hartley, August-September shipment, at Rs. 15, and one cargo of August shipment at Rs. 14¾ per ton alongside. At this level there are numerous buyers of September-October, and later shipment but no sellers.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—We have had another week of complete stagnation so far as ready business for export is concerned, the transactions reported being only some 1,000 bales. Considering the quietness of the demand and the slow accounts from Liverpool, however, prices keep remarkably steady, no alteration being made in our list of quotations.

The movements have naturally been very small, the receipts having been 1,000 and the sailings 10,000 bales less than the corresponding week of last year and 1,400 and 11,500 respectively less than the same week of 1882. This state of things, however, is only what was to be expected after the way Cotton was pushed forward in May and June, and unless attracted by comparatively high prices, we expect supplies will be on a very light scale until the end of the year.

New Crop.—From the Berars and Khandeish the accounts of the growing plants are all that could be desired with the exception of parts here and there where low-lying fields have suffered slightly from too much moisture. In Broach a similar state of matters prevails, but further north towards Veerumgamm and in the Bhownugger districts fine weather is wanted to enable sowing to be completed. As the indications, however, seem in favour of a break, the probability is that even in the places instanced we shall yet have a good crop.

There have been few transactions in New Cotton for future delivery this week. European sellers have been rather holding aloof, and there are no Natives willing to sell, although there are still buyers at about former rates, say about Rs. 191 for Good Oomra and Rs. 219 for Good Broach, March delivery.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week	2,968	3,914	4,320
Since 1st January	1,384,858	1,376,160	1,385,978
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	8,611	18,297	20,241
Since 1st January	1,111,429	1,160,736	1,220,851
Clearances to Calcutta and China.			
For the Week	1,597	1,532	1,509
Since 1st January	88,023	41,247	46,742

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton (full-pressed) with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Dhollera, Fully Good	Rs. 189	4 23-32d.
Do. Good	,, 183	4 19-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 175	4d.
Omra, Fully Good	,, 188	4 11-16d.
Do. Good	,, 183	4 9-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	,, 175	4d.
Westerns, Good	,, 170	4 9-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	,, 166	4 3-16d.
Compta, F.G.F.	,, 171	4 9-32d.
Do. G.F.	,, 165	4 5-32d.
Dharwar Sawginned, Good	,, 190	4¼d.

WHEAT.—Firmer accounts from home in the early part of the week induced a better enquiry here with an advance of about 4 to 8 annas per candy, but latterly the tone has been quieter again. Supplies keep fairly liberal, and stocks in the districts are undoubtedly large. We quote to-day No. 1 Pessy Rs. 27-4 to Rs. 27-8, No. 2 Rs. 26-8 to Rs. 27, Jubbulpore Rs. 25 to Rs. 25-8, Red Pessy Rs. 24 to Rs. 24-8, Ahmedabad Rs. 24 to Rs. 24-12, Khatha Rs. 19-4 to Rs. 19-12 per candy. The arrivals compare with the two previous years as follows :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week	..	..	..
Since 1st January	5,376,279	7,075,293	5,580,783

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been in very small supply, but with duller advices from home the demand has not been active and prices are the turn easier at Rs. 5-10 to Rs. 5-10½ per cwt. The receipts are as follows :—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
For the Week cwt.	12,823	33,271	24,393
Since 1st January ,,	3,162,386	3,603,535	2,586,920

Rapeseed is quiet at Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7 per cwt. for Guzerat, but there are almost no stocks.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-7-6
Caroias	,, 235
Mexican ollars	,, 223
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 19-10
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-12-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19 12-9
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-12-6
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-7-6

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DRAYTON-GRIMKE—July 16, at Whittedgehurst, Lancs, the wife of Theodore Drayton-Grimke, Esq., of Golborne Hall, Lancashire, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SCOTT—August 3, at Bella Vista, Bombay, the wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

LAMBERT—TURTON—July 12, at St. Mary, Abbotts, Kensington, William Lambert, Adjutant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to Florence Murray, only daughter of the late Colonel J. P. Turton, Commandant, 4th Goorkhas.

DEATH.

MATTHEWS—July 22, at Murree, Theophilus, second son of Henry Edward and May Matthews, aged 3 years.

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The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1884.

THE succession to the Viceroyalty is naturally a subject of interest at Simla. The other day a correspondent informed us that letters which had been received at Simla from England show that there is now a prospect that Lord Dufferin will succeed Lord Ripon. The wish is perhaps father to the thought. Lord Dufferin would undoubtedly be an admirable Viceroy, but it is pretty well understood that his prestige as a diplomatist renders him an indispensable man in the politics of the Eastern Mediterranean, while the complications arising out of the Egyptian imbroglio continue. They do not at present show many signs of abating. It is therefore not only possible but probable that Lord Dufferin will not be transferred from Constantinople and Therapia, to Calcutta and Simla on this occasion. The name of Lord Roseberry has been mentioned in connection with the Viceroyalty. It is considered by those who know him that he would make an excellent Governor-General, but there are two things which nullify any hope of seeing him in India in that capacity. From what we can ascertain Lord Roseberry would not accept the Viceroyalty even if it were offered to him, and it is quite unlikely that it will be offered to him. His lordship's services are needed by the Government in the ensuing campaign in the House of Lords. Lord Kimberley has been spoken of, and first in London, as the next Viceroy. But it is impossible to give any credence to this rumour. We do not think Lord Kimberley himself has any idea of changing his position from the London to the Simla end of the telegraph wire. It will perhaps be safer for those who are given to speculating upon such subjects to take into account the possibility of having their calculations disturbed by the eventual apparition of some dark horse, whose name is not now even whispered.

THE desire for federation expressed by Australia has, as we anticipated, met with a cordial reception in England. The resolution of the Conference assembled under the presidency of Mr. Forster to consider the matter recognises that Colonial Federation is essential to the unity of the Empire. It has become evident that until the separate colonies have been united into larger combinations, it is almost hopeless to discuss the far harder question of Imperial Federation. But now that Canada has been for some time united into one vast dominion, and that the Australians have resolved to form a United Australia, it is time to think of the possibility of combining those great combinations of colonies with the United Kingdom into one great whole. If the British Empire is to retain in the future its position in the very first rank as a Great Power, Colonial Federation must be regarded merely as a stepping stone to Imperial Federation. It is quite certain that the present relations between the colonies and the mother country cannot last very much longer. Australia has now an English population about equal to that of the American colonies at the time of the separation, and there is no reason why it should not also, like the United States, increase in a hundred years from three millions to fifty millions. The population of Canada at the present date amounts to about four millions and a half, and has similar capabilities of increase. Therefore many of those who are now living may see the day when, as Professor Seely anticipates, the Englishmen beyond the sea will be equal in number to the Englishmen at home, and the total will be much more than a hundred millions. When that day comes the colonies must have by some means or other an influential voice in the settlement of the foreign policy of the British Empire ; and unless some scheme of Imperial Federation is devised, the great Dominions of Canada and Australia will, following the example of the United States, separate from the mother country and form themselves into independent States. If such a lamentable event were to take place, Great Britain would once more take such a position among the other Powers as might be secured by the population and resources of the United Kingdom alone. That is, she would be about equal in wealth and population to France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, but far inferior to Russia and the United States, which two States would then control the destinies of the world.

Such a state of affairs is contemplated with equanimity by such politicians as Mr. Morley as being inevitable and not altogether undesirable. They think that no scheme could be devised by which countries, separated by the immense distances which separate most of the colonies from England, could be permanently bound together into one whole, as the very great diversity of interests between the component parts would render the harmonious pursuance of a common policy impossible, and Australians would refuse to pay taxes for Canadian or English wars, while the Canadians would, in like manner, refuse to share in the expenses of wars waged for the benefit of England or Australia. "Is it possible to suppose," says Mr. Morley, "that the Canadian lumberman and the Australian sheep-farmer will cheerfully become contributors to a Greater British fund for keeping Basutos, Pondos, Zulus quiet to please the honourable gentlemen from South Africa, especially as two-thirds of the constituents of these honourable gentlemen would be not Englishmen, but Dutchmen ? Is there any reason to suppose that South Africa would contribute towards the maintenance of cruisers to keep French convicts and others out of the Pacific, or towards expeditions to enable the Queensland planters to get cheap labour or to prevent Australian adventurers from landgrabbing in New Guinea ?" At present the colonies have far the greater amount of the expenses of their private wars paid for by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom, and are, therefore, very happy to maintain the Imperial connexion ; but it is urged that directly this state of affairs is reversed and they are asked to contribute to the expenses of a war to preserve the neutrality of Belgium or defend the frontiers of India, they would prefer to sever the connection with the mother country.

Such arguments are about the strongest that can be urged against the possibility of Imperial Federation. They will be found on examination to be based upon two more or less doubtful assumptions. The conclusion cannot be considered proved unless we grant that the English communities which would form the Greater Britain of the future will be entirely guided by intelligent selfishness, and that considerations of intelligent selfishness would prevent them from fighting each other's wars, and to a certain extent bearing each other's burdens. But past facts seem to show that neither of these assumptions ought to be granted. On certain occasions, at no recent date, both the colonies and the mother country have voluntarily shown their readiness to give each other material assistance in war without expecting any payment. This spirit has, it must be allowed, been heretofore most clearly exemplified in the action of the mother country. Much English blood and treasure has been lavished on colonial wars with which the English taxpayer had no direct concern. Such facts are actually to be quoted from among the data used by Mr. Morley as arguments against the possibility of the expansion of England. "Great Britain," he says, "according to a statement made by Mr. Gladstone in the last session of Parliament, has spent more than twelve millions sterling on frontier wars in South Africa during the eighty years that we have been unfortunate enough to have that territory on our hands. The conduct of the colonists to the natives has been the main cause of these wars, and yet it is stated that they themselves have never contributed more than £10,000 a year towards military expenditure on their account." This fact is used by Mr. Morley as an argument to show that the colonies are only retained in their connection with the British Empire by the great benefits that they receive for no return, and that when they are asked to share in imperial obligations and do to others in the future what the mother country has done for them in the past, they will form separate States. But it may be more naturally used as an argument in favour of the possibility of Imperial Federation. The Australians, the Canadians, and the English settlers in South Africa are not after all entirely different from the Englishman at home. *Cœlum non animam mutant qui trans mare currunt.* If the English in England have consented without much grumbling to fight troublesome wars for their colonies all over the world, simply because they recognized that England as a mother country was bound in honour to protect her colonies while she had the power to do so, and as the head of the Empire would be dishonoured if she refused to support her dependencies in the remotest corners of the world, what reason is there to believe that similar sacrifices could not be willingly made by communities of Englishmen in the future, even if no corresponding return could be expected to compensate them eventually for their self-denial ? Nor has this spirit of voluntary self-sacrifice been entirely confined to the mother country. The greater colonies are already beginning to accept their obligations as important members of the Empire. The Canadians offered 10,000 men for the expected Russian war, Australian volunteers expressed their readiness to fight against the Boers in South Africa, and Victoria lately offered her gun-boats for service in the Red Sea. Such offers are not to be estimated by their material value, but as important indications of the readiness of the colonies to act in a liberal spirit as members of the British Empire, without carefully calculating whether they will gain anything in return. But after all it is by no means certain that even their ideas of enlightened self-interest will induce them to prefer to stand alone. They may be supposed to have sufficient wisdom to see that the cost of contributing to wars for interests in which they are not directly concerned will be far more than repaid by the protection and greater security they would obtain by being members of the strongest or one of the three strongest Powers in the world.

If the colonies are willing to unite on fair terms in a great Imperial Federation, it is not likely that the statesmen of the United Kingdom will discourage the idea. Some years ago there was a strong party in England that looked upon the colonies as useless burdens. Many of those who supported the granting of self-government to the colonies did so on the ground that they would thus be enabled more easily to sever themselves from the mother country. But now the majority of Liberals agree with the Conservatives in acknowledging the advisability of retaining the colonies by all means short of war. Lord Derby says that he does not believe that at this time or for twenty years past any man has looked upon the colonies as a burden to the Empire, or that it was desirable that any of them should secede. Mr. Forster, the president of the Conference that met to consider the question of Australian Federation, is also an enthusiastic advocate of Imperial Federation. The whole Conservative party prides itself on its devotion to the consolidation of the Empire into one whole. No doubt immense difficulties will have to be overcome before the best scheme can be devised for the accomplishment of Imperial Union, but these difficulties can hardly be regarded as insuperable. The Federation of the United States of America shows that immense territories can, by patience and perseverance, be united under one Federal Government. If they form a more compact territorial whole than the British Empire of the future, they had one great economical difficulty in the way of federation that we have not to contend against. The slavery question was almost as great a barrier in the way of federation, as the distances which separate England from Australia and Canada. In Austria-Hungary we see an instance of two peoples, different in language and race, that have managed to combine in Federal Union so as to hold a leading position among the Powers of Europe. The federation of Australia will be useful not only as itself an instance of federation on a large scale, but also as simplifying the problem to be solved by lessening the number of States that would have to be represented in a Federal Council of the British Empire. The time has not yet come for definitely deciding the principles on which Imperial Federation should be arranged, but the more the question is discussed and the more universally federation is regarded as the necessary future of the British Empire, the more chance there will be of obtaining eventually a satisfactory solution of the difficult problem.

SIMLA is suffering from the prevalence of typhoid, and of other maladies amongst which it is unpleasant to hear that scarlet fever is to be counted. The outbreak of typhoid has plunged the family of Sir Michael Biddulph into mourning. Hitherto the epidemic has not been considered to be of a very severe type. It doubtless results from the long drought, and the inadequate supply of water for flushing purposes. The population of Simla has outgrown the sanitary arrangements which once were thought to suffice. The Municipality is stirring itself, but without a much larger water-supply than is at present available the requisite cleansing cannot be thoroughly effected. Scarlet fever is said to have become acclimatised in Simla through the unfortunate kindness by which the extensive wardrobe of a lady who died of the malady there some few years since was given to the faithful nurse who attended her in her illness. The garments found their way into different houses, where cases of scarlet fever broke out one after the other, and the contagion still appears to be propagated from that original source. There is a moral in this story even if it be not true, which it is said to be. The heavy rains which have been falling at Simla will no doubt wash away much of its present unhealthiness, but the sanitary condition of the settlement must be vigorously taken in hand, if any permanent improvement is to be effected.

NOTHING has as yet been settled about the route by which the escort of the Delimitation Commission is to reach the Russo-Afghan frontier. The Government still await an expression of the Ameer's views, and the delay, if it be protracted much longer, will be somewhat inconvenient. The composition of the escort has not yet been decided upon. The probability is that it will consist of about a hundred cavalry and a hundred infantry. The Russians have not made known the number of troops they propose to send. The English Foreign Office will naturally prefer that they should not send more than is really necessary for the protection of the camp and the like. On our side, we should naturally expect the Ameer to keep the country on his side of the frontier in good order. But, as has just been said, His Highness is a little dilatory in putting the Government of India in possession of his views upon the matter.

THERE seems to be little doubt that a reaction has taken place in the weather in Bombay. The barometer began to fall on the 6th, and continued to go down steadily until the 13th, when a counter-reaction set in, and the barometer went up higher even than it had been before. But it did not remain there long ; it began to fall again on the 21st, and since the 24th it has up to the end of the last week remained steadily below the normal, and at the end of the month was actually lower than at the beginning, a reversal of the usual order of things. The average position of the barometer for the month was below the normal. Similarly, towards the end of the month there was a very constant excess of S. W. wind ; and so also the rain, which continued scanty at first, has since the 6th made up considerably for the deficiency, and the rainfall for the month at Bombay was 2·47 inches above the average.

THE Zhob Valley Expedition will start from Quetta on the 12th September—three days earlier than was at first intended.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 18.

THAT most whimsical of politicians, Lord Wemyss, is the only person who can feel satisfied with the result of his intervention in the quarrel between the Lords and the Commons. The noble lord's chief motive in bringing forward his motion to reverse the decision of last week was to gain a little personal notoriety, and in this aim he has succeeded. But the situation remains quite unchanged. Although Lord Salisbury had a smaller absolute majority last night, the relative strength of his forces and those of the Government is quite unaltered. With hardly an exception, the Peers voted on Lord Wemyss's motion precisely as they did a week ago on Earl Cairns's. No other course was open to men of sense. The country would have despised the House of Lords if it had been frightened by the threats of Radical agitators into accepting Mr. Gladstone's mockery of a compromise. There is no middle term possible between the programme of the Government and that of the Opposition on the Franchise question. The Conservatives say that it would be fatal to them to accept Franchise without Redistribution. Mr. Gladstone says nothing will induce him to couple these two parts of his Reform scheme together. Indeed, he has had the candour to declare that he must have the Franchise Bill passed first, in order that he may say to the Opposition, "Take such a Redistribution Bill as we choose to give you, or we will dissolve Parliament and hold a general election without adopting any system of Redistribution at all." When the Prime Minister thus shows his hand, the Conservatives would be very foolish indeed to play his game for him. So long as the Franchise Bill is not passed, the Opposition have a good chance of securing a fair Redistribution Bill ; once they let go this security, they place themselves at Mr. Gladstone's mercy. What, then, avail reiterated promises that a Redistribution Bill shall be introduced at the earliest possible moment ? It is not the will, but the means, of redeeming these promises, that seems at all doubtful. A creditor who knows that his debtor has come to the end of his resources would find poor satisfaction in a more formal and solemn renewal of an old I. O. U. Yet this is all the Ministry offers. It merely says that, if the Franchise Bill be passed at once, it will go on with a Redistribution Bill early next year, or even in the autumn session of 1884. But, if it is sincere, why does it not withdraw the Franchise Bill now, and make one measure of the two Bills ? That would be the right course to take, and the discussion of the complete scheme would take up no more time than that of a Redistribution Bill taken separately. But Mr. Gladstone will not trust the Opposition, and the Opposition are, therefore, perfectly justified in refusing to trust him. The struggle will now have to be fought out to the bitter end, and the English people will be called upon to say whom they wish to prevail—Mr. Gladstone or Lord Salisbury. The Liberal papers seem incredulous of Lord Salisbury's professions that he believes the public opinion of the country is on his side. But popular Conservatism has faith in itself, and is longing for a fight. I have some means of knowing the state of feeling among the Conservatives of Lancashire, and I know that the majority of the House of Lords would have fatally damaged themselves if they had given way at this crisis. People don't care to fight for men who won't fight for themselves. The Peers might, by surrendering to Mr. Gladstone, have postponed for a time the raising of the question, whether an hereditary Chamber can remain a permanent institution of a free country. But why not raise the question now ? The House of Peers would not deserve to survive if its only function were to register the decrees of a Prime Minister whose strength depends not on the votes of the electors, but on agitation. The power of agitation, again, has been greatly exaggerated. Among other lessons the Conservatives have learnt of late years is that of organising opinion on the platform and at public meetings ; and they are prepared, as was shown at Birmingham the other day, to challenge the right of the Liberals to a monopoly of agitation. They know that there is no disposition on the part of the working classes at present to join in the outcry against the House of Lords ; and you will observe, from letters published in the newspapers, that the organizers of next Monday's demonstration in Hyde Park have found the greatest difficulty in securing the assent of a majority of several of the trade societies to take part in the demonstration. The dividing lines of Liberal and Conservative go much deeper down now than was formerly the case ; and even in the humblest classes there are many intelligent men warmly attached to the British constitution, and to the old balance of power maintained by the existence of the House of Lords. The *Pall Mall Gazette* therefore, and other hysterical believers in the unlimited range of power of mob law, will, I suspect, find themselves grievously mistaken as to the effect which the agitation they have started will have on the nerve of the Peers. The Conservative party, represented by the majority of the Lords, will assuredly throw out the Franchise Bill next autumn again, not with the intention of defying the people, but to compel Mr. Gladstone to appeal to the constituencies at the polling booth, and not upon the public platform. I have heard it said that the occasion of quarrel has been badly chosen. The Opposition, it is said, would have done more wisely to force a dissolution on the Egyptian question. This is all very well, but what chance is there of getting a majority against the Government in the present House of Commons on the Egyptian or any other question ? It is only by stopping the legislation of the Ministry that the Conservatives can succeed in bringing on a general election next year ; and this course they have taken in the only possible way, by employing the agency of the House of Lords.

Lord Randolph Churchill, whose judgment is warped by his personal antipathy to Lord Salisbury, as well as by his belief that the rejection of the Franchise Bill will be fatal to his chances of winning a seat at Birmingham, has done his utmost to prevail upon the Peers to support Lord Wemyss. His efforts in this direction were, however, completely foiled by Lord Salisbury's resolute action in calling a meeting of Peers and Commoners at the Carlton, and so overawing the malcontents that even Lord Randolph himself did not venture to say a word. At the same time, it is not easy to say what will be the result of next week's Conservative Conference at Sheffield, at which the members of the National Union Council or Conservative caucus, are to be elected for the coming year. Lord Randolph's friends have been stumping the country to persuade the delegates of the local associations to vote for him and give him an absolute majority on the Council. The "loyalists," on the other hand, who stand by the leaders of the party, would send to the Council a majority pledged to keep Lord Randolph in order. The noble lord's personal popularity in the country is still very great, and it is difficult to make provincial Conservatives understand that, when he and his friends say they are loyal to Lord Salisbury and Sir S. Northcote, they employ this formula much as the Puritan soldiers used to declare that they fought "for King and Parliament," though in fact they ended by destroying the monarchy and cutting off the king's head. If Lord Randolph gets a majority next Wednesday, such a vote will, in present circumstances be equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in Lord Salisbury. I think the Marquis feels this himself. Hence his sudden determination to go down himself to Sheffield and speak at the public meeting to be held on Tuesday. He will not, of course, attend the Conference, but his presence in the town will strengthen his friends, especially as Lord Randolph has made the mistake of refusing to speak at the public meeting. I am personally interested in the result of the Conference, as the Churchillites have put my name down in their black list along with the names of all who have dared to censure their idol, and they will probably succeed in turning me out of the Council, as I am not well known anywhere out of Lancashire. The Lancashire delegates, however, will make a good fight in my behalf. I am going down to the Conference, and shall be able to give you an account of the proceedings in my next letter.

Mr. Gladstone spoke quite hopefully yesterday about having the Conference on Egyptian affairs brought to an end in time for its work to be discussed before Parliament separates for the holidays. It is, however, most unlikely now that a sufficient number of members will remain in town to enable Sir Stafford Northcote to bring forward a fresh vote of censure with the intention of pressing it to a division. Practically, the Government by winding up the Session without delay, will get three months' more leave to manage Egypt as it can. The general belief is that the opposition of France and of other Continental Powers to the reduction of the interest on the Egyptian debt has put an end to the projects elaborated by Sir E. Baring for the financial regeneration of Egypt. England will, in that case, be left to do what she can on her own responsibility. Apparently, the Ministry has at last begun to realize this fact, for Lord Hartington has announced that the British garrison of Egypt is to be at once reinforced.

In my official capacity as a member of the Council of the Society of Arts, I was present on Wednesday at a reception in Marlborough House, when the Prince of Wales, as President of the Society, gave away the Albert Gold Medal for 1883, awarded to Sir Joseph Hooker of Kew Gardens, and that for 1884, awarded to Mr. Eads, a distinguished American engineer, who built the great steel bridge over the Mississippi. The ceremony, though brief, was very interesting. Mr. Eads seemed to be at first quite painfully affected by the honour conferred

TELEGRAMS.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, Postmaster-General, Bombay, is expected shortly in Simla on leave.

TYPHOID IN SIMLA.

A general feeling of regret prevails here at the death last night of the eldest daughter of General Sir Michael Biddulph from typhoid. Miss Biddulph was ill for eleven days. Typhoid is rather prevalent in Simla.

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

It is reported from Baghdad that the plague has ceased, and that quarantine has been removed from Bedra, Jassan, &c.

DEATH OF COL. J. TRAVERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 4.

Intelligence has been received here of the death of Colonel Joe Travers, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore. Colonel Travers joined the Mysore service in January, 1883, and proceeded on medical furlough in August, 1883, to England.

THE HYDERABAD VISITORS.

Nawab Moonier-ool-Dowlah has left for Ooty at the invitation of Sir Frederick Roberts to stay there a week.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS IN MYSORE.

Much distress prevails among cattle throughout the districts owing to the failure of pasturage and water.

THE OFFICIAL MIGRATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 4.

The *Mail* this evening says :—"We are glad to be able to announce that the Madras Government has resolved to abandon the project of removing the Military Accounts Officers from Fort St. George into the godown of the fort at Bangalore." It goes on to say that the Governor saw that the entire reconstruction of the buildings was demanded to render them suitable for the department, and as this cut at the root of the "economy" on which so much stress had been laid, he wisely concluded that on financial grounds the proposal could not be any longer supported by his Government. He has cause to complain that his Government was led into a false position, but he is to be congratulated on his courage in admitting the fact.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Madras was held this evening. Mr. James Shaw presided. Dr. Currie, as usual, criticised the working of the bank, and objected to so much being transferred to the reserve fund. His objections were, however, unsupported, and the report for the year, with the accounts, was adopted. The bank has made seven per cent. during the year.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE NEW KING OF ANNAM.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 3.

A younger brother of Kiem Phua, the late King of Annam, has been crowned in his stead.

THE ARRIVAL OF MAJOR KITCHENER AT DONGOLA.

CAIRO, AUGUST 3.

News has been received from Major Kitchener that he has arrived at Dongola and has been well received there.

THE REVISION OF THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

PARIS, AUGUST 3.

The Congress to consider the reform of the constitution will meet at Versailles to-morrow.

THE INSURRECTION IN YEMEN.

The *Daily News* publishes a further telegram this morning with reference to the insurrection in the province of Yemen, stating that the outbreak is becoming more serious, and that all available troops will at once advance to suppress it.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The markets are closed, owing to holidays, until Tuesday next.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes arrived here yesterday morning.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

PORT SAID, AUG. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

LISBON, AUG. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this evening.

ADEN, AUG. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Anglo-Indian, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, AUG. 4.

The Cie. Nationale's steamer Colombo, from Bombay, left here to-day at 9 55 a.m. for Marseilles.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUG. 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Foochow-Shanghai line right.

Manilla land line interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, August 3.

10 p.m.	79

MONDAY, August 4.

6 a.m.	78·7
10 a.m.	79·7
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	83·3

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the proprietors and shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. C. Douglas. The chairman moved the adoption of the report and the statement of accounts for the half-year ended 30th June last. He dwelt with satisfaction upon the amount of the business transacted during the period, when money was generally in active demand, and when considerable pressure was occasionally experienced. The profit and lost account shows a net gain of Rs. 9,14,373, including the balance of Rs. 1,55,259 brought from the previous half-year; and a dividend has been declared at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum. The chairman made a passing reference to the defalcations in the shroff's department, which have entailed upon the bank a loss of Rs. 49,274, and observed that, with the object of guarding against the recurrence of similar frauds, the audit has been made more searching, and that several changes for the better have been made in the department. The chairman's proposition having been seconded by Mr. J. E. Sassoon, was carried unanimously. Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and J. E. Sassoon, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors, and Messrs. N. S. Symonds and Eduljee N. Setna were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year. Thanks were voted to the directors and officers of the bank for their satisfactory management of its affairs, after which the meeting separated.

MR. C. P. COOPER, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was occupied the whole of yesterday in investigating the charges against Mr. John Collett, lately an inspector in the Bombay police, who was dismissed in March by the Commissioner (Sir Frank Souter) for receiving bribes. The accused having appealed to be reinstated, Government directed the present prosecution, and until its termination withhold their decision on the petition. Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Payne appeared for the defence. Balkrishna Narayen, a quarryman at Parell, where the accused was stationed in charge of the section, stated that in January last, when the quarrymen's licences had to be renewed, the accused told him that others had presented him with fruit on account of the Christmas holidays, but that he wanted money. Two other quarrymen were with the witness; and two or three days afterwards each contributed Rs. 5. Witness took the Rs. 15 to the inspector at his bungalow. The contributors produced their cash books, showing entries of the payments on the day on which they were made. Mr. Payne cross-examined the witnesses severely in order to test the genuineness of those entries, but they persisted in asserting that they were recorded in the ordinary course of business. There are three other charges against the accused yet to be entered upon.

AFTER an interval of many years, another Parsee breach of promise case came on before Mr. Justice Hart at the High Court yesterday. The plaintiff, Adurjee Eduljee Golakhari, a compositor in the *Times of India* office, the father of a girl named Dhunbai, about fifteen years of age, claimed Rs. 1,500 from Maneckjee Eduljee, a mamlutdar residing in Kaladghi, the father of a boy named Dinshah, now about eighteen years of age, as damages sustained by him by reason of the breach of a contract to marry the defendant's son to the plaintiff's daughter, and of his refusal to deliver up certain ornaments and clothes presented at the performance of the betrothal ceremony. That ceremony was alleged to have been performed in 1869, when the girl and the boy were of the ages about one and three years respectively. In 1877 a ceremony known as the *deiva tapka* was performed between Dinshah and Dhunbai, the effect of which was stated to be that the parties could not subsequently retract from the promise of marriage. On that occasion presents of ornaments and clothes, according to Parsee usages and customs, were made by one party to the other. The defendant denied a betrothal of his son to plaintiff's daughter and the performance of the *deiva tapka* ceremonies. The plaintiff incidentally threw some curious light upon Parsee marriage customs and usages as they were in vogue some twenty years ago and as they exist now. He said the defendant did not consent to the marriage being performed because he wanted a large money present from him. It was a difficult matter nowadays to give a girl in marriage without a large money present. Some years ago it was not the custom for the parents of bridegrooms to demand money presents from the girls' parents: nowadays they did not talk of hundreds, but demanded thousands and thousands of rupees. The plaintiff's examination was not finished at the rising of the court.

THE members of the legal profession will hear with the deepest regret of the death of Mr. Justice Watkin Williams, which occurred quite suddenly at Nottingham on July 17. It was generally known that the judge's health was not good, and he lately took a holiday in the hope of restoring it; but no one anticipated that the end of his life was so near. Mr. Watkin Williams, for several years before he was raised to the Bench, enjoyed a very large practice at the Bar, being specially eminent in insurance cases and the heavy commercial business at that time chiefly conducted at Guildhall.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *World*:—Will you move some of your friends to ask the Secretary of State for India to explain the constitution and charges of the body-guard of the Governor of Madras? The Governor resides at Ootacamund all the year round, and to perform the duties of body-guard a corps of 128 men is kept at Madras. I don't mind his having a body-guard, or his keeping it at the Antipodes, if he wishes, but I can hardly believe it is true that these men are drawn from the regiments of Madras cavalry and do not appear in the Budget as a distinct corps, as is the case for body-guards of other Governors of India.

THE French Government appears bent upon marching upon the capital of Madagascar. The Taymouth Castle, which has arrived at Durban from Mauritius, brings news from Madagascar to the effect that troops from Tongking were arriving fast, and being landed at Tamatave and Majunga. A simultaneous attack on the capital from both sides was about to be made, the larger army advancing from the Tamatave side. The Vinhlong, from Tongking, had brought 600 sailors for shore work. On June 28 a sortie was made from Tamatave towards Farafatte. The Hovas opened fire, and the French withdrew without any casualties. Business was entirely suspended. Farafatte was to be attacked in force on the 1st instant.

RUSSIA is threatened with a deadly visitation across her southern frontiers in the shape of the plague, which is still raging in the district of Bagdad. The newspapers of Kars state, on the authority of the Russian Consul at Bagdad, that the sanitary cordon stretching from the Persian frontier to the locality of Baku is quite ineffectual to prevent the spread of the disease, as it has been violated and broken through over and over again by means of bribes to the Persian officials. In Bedra alone, where the epidemic first appeared, about 800 persons perished between the beginning of March and the end of May; but the real number of deaths is concealed by the local authorities. Prince Dondoukoff-Korsakoff has consequently forbidden the inhabitants of Transcaucasia to enter Persia and Turkey to make pilgrimages to the holy places.

THE following paragraph appears in the *Athenæum*:—An interesting history of the Parsis, written by a Parsi gentleman of much distinction, will shortly be published. The author is Mr. Dosabhai Framji Karaka, C. S. I., late Sheriff of Bombay and now Chairman of Her Majesty's Bench of Justices in that city. He has devoted a great deal of trouble and many years' research to the exhaustive description of the manners, customs, and religion as well as the political history of his compatriots. Mr. Dosabhai Framji published twenty-six years ago a small volume on the same subject, which was very successful; but his present work is much more elaborate, and it may be added, instructive also, than its predecessor. The work will be illustrated and published, in all probability, by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. in October."

FROM the same paper we quote the following:—"Dr. W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., is preparing a new edition of his excellent 'Imperial Gazetteer of India,' in which the results of the last census are to be fully recorded. Whereas the former edition occupied nine volumes this will fill thirteen, of which we understand five are already finished. Dr. Hunter's numerous duties and engagements necessarily make progress rather slow, but he hopes to have the remaining volumes completed within a reasonably short period of time."

FROM Bucharest comes the news that the phylloxera has reached Roumania, and that the disease is spreading rapidly. It was introduced in a vine imported from France by some imprudent smuggler in contravention of the most stringent precautions of the Government. As to political matters, the correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes as follows:—"We are in a most disturbed state. The Conservatives have enlisted the students' support, and are working a violent opposition. It may surprise some people to hear that the Conservative programme comprises a scheme for dethroning King Charles and placing the Duke of Edinburgh in the vacant and, as I think, most undesirable place. This story I certainly disbelieved at first, but its truth has now been established undeniably by overtures made by the conspirators—who are, I doubt not, working in the interests of Russia—to intimate friends of mine."

THE *Athenæum* says:—"With reference to the biography of Sir Bartle Frere, for which ample materials exist in the papers he has left, as well as in the extensive correspondence which his numerous friends have preserved, surprise is felt that there should be any doubt or hesitation in selecting his biographer, considering that during his life every one supposed that this duty would devolve upon his intimate friend Sir George Birdwood. Sir George Birdwood was closely connected with Sir Bartle Frere during his governorship of Bombay as well as for the last ten years of his life, and no one knew better, or was in closer sympathy with, Sir Bartle Frere's character than he. As other persons have been mentioned for the difficult and delicate task, it is not out of place to mention the name of the writer who would most command the approval of Sir Bartle's friends, and whose qualifications for the work are undoubtedly quite exceptional."

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—"In financial circles here the belief is gaining ground that Germany is opposed to the reduction of the interest on the Egyptian debt, and that her representatives at the Conference have instructions to support France should the latter resist England's proposals on this head. This, at least, may be said positively, that if the German representatives are not instructed in this sense their Government is not acting in strict accord with the feeling prevailing in the leading financial circles of this capital and, indeed, of the empire. It was, doubtless, to strengthen the feeling of resistance to the English proposals that the semi-official *North German Gazette* the other day made the prominent announcement that no less than £15,000,000 of the Unified Egyptian Debt were in German hands; but this estimate is thought by independent calculators to be very considerably over the mark."

ACCORDING to the *Russian Courier*, lively negotiations are now proceeding between Persia and Russia, on the one hand, and Russia and England, on the other, with respect to the delimitation of the frontier between Merv and Afghanistan. The only difficulty which puzzles the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg is how to decide the question of Abdurrahman Khan's participation in the arrangement. England does not admit the claim of Afghanistan to take part in the Frontier Commission at all, as Her Majesty's Government pays for its protectorate of the Ameer's dominions and the exclusive right of dictating his foreign policy; whereas Russia and Persia maintain that Afghanistan is an independent State, and do not wish to decide the matter without the Ameer's direct participation in the arrangement. Meanwhile, the Russian topographers are already hard at work on the spot correcting the existing maps, and some of the results of their labours are already on the way to St. Petersburg for the use of the Foreign Office, during the negotiations.

A VERY strong argument in favour of breech-loading against muzzleloading guns of large calibre is furnished by a shocking accident reported from Hongkong. This accident by which a marine and an able seaman were killed, occurred on board H. M. sloop Daring. The unfortunate men were in front of the gun, reloading it, when the charge suddenly exploded. The marine received the full force of the fire, and no trace of his remains has since been found; while the other body was found horribly mutilated, and two other men were also injured. Of course the accident was due to carelessness; and had the gunners been more attentive to the sponging of the barrel doubtless they would have been now alive. But with a breech-loader such an accident could hardly occur; while that resulting from twice loading, which was so fatally illustrated on board the Thunderer, is also liable to happen only with the muzzle-loader. Perpetual and complete care would argue perfection, which is humanly impossible; and, this being so, we have to guard against accidents which result from carelessness almost equally with those which no care can prevent.

IT is generally thought in Dublin, says the *World*, that Mr. Guinness, who has served in the Surveyor's Department of the Post Office in Ireland, will succeed Mr. Cornwall. It is well known that the latter gentleman made himself obnoxious to the Parnellite party by reporting partisan postmasters and employés. It appears that Mr. O'Brien, the defendant in the libel case which ended so disastrously for the plaintiff, spent £6,000 in fighting it, and was besides fined £500 for contempt of court by commenting on the case in his newspaper while it was pending. The action brought by the late Director-General of the Detective Department, who had also made himself politically obnoxious, was withdrawn. There is a third action, the venue of which has been changed to Antrim, where Mr. O'Brien alleges his life will not be safe if he goes to defend the case. The Government, which was assailed for trying at first to screen its employés, has arrested Messrs. Cornwall and French, and a Mr. Pillar, an elderly member of the Society of Friends, who is accused of being a party to the crimes imputed. Several arrests of persons in a higher station are said to be contemplated. The success so far of the crusade against a certain influential section of the Government officials in Dublin has caused a great sensation. Mr. O'Brien employed the ex-detectives Meiklejohn, Druscovitch, and others to procure evidence in support of the allegations levelled against his enemies in the press and in the House of Commons. The Nationalist papers are jubilant at the exposure of the "Pashas," which has resulted from this ruthless measure of political vengeance.

M. PASTEUR entirely dissents from Dr. Koch's startling advice to discontinue the practice of watering the streets during the prevalence of the cholera epidemic. He admits that the dust may be full of microbes at such a time, and that water is their native element. But, argues M. Pasteur, if they are so dry as to have lost their vitality, water will not bring them to life again. If, on the other hand, they possess sufficient humidity to be susceptible of resuscitation and of doing mischief, the watering process, if the supply of the fluid is adequate, will have the effect of sweeping them into the limbo of the sewers, where they will be powerless for further evil. If they are left in the streets to be blown about by every wind, they are as likely to be blown in contact with the mucous membrane of passing pedestrians as with anything else, and that offers an ideal field for the recovery and development of those of them whose vitality is not absolutely extinct. M. Pasteur's reasoning has been accepted by the French faculty, and it seems unanswerable. The demands of health and comfort, says the *St. James's*, are doubtless identical in this case, as they are in all others. Even if it were otherwise, perseverance in Dr. Koch's plan for a whole summer in a city like London or Paris would simply have the effect of substituting an epidemic of pulmonary ailments for an epidemic of cholera; and the improvement is hardly worth the high price in the shape of discomfort which Dr. Koch asks us to pay.

MR. SARONY, the famous New York photographer, has been giving his experiences of actors and actresses before the camera. The ordinary actress, he says, is the worst nuisance. She is never satisfied, and always has ideas of her own which are as a rule detestably inartistic. "Of all my sitters Bernhardt was the best. She was terrible in one way. Always late for her appointments. She would rush in three hours after time, but apologize in such a pretty way that I had to forgive her. Then she not only knew how to pose, but when I got excited she felt the reflex of my emotion, and so would gradually assume the expression I desired, and a grand picture was the result." Mr. Irving was too busy to sit, much to the gushing photographer's sorrow. "Suppose we had such heads of Talma, Kean, Garrick in character! What a study they would be! As it is, we have only indifferent engravings from indifferent paintings. Booth has not cared to sit much. He seems bored always when the theatre is mentioned, and does not care to be photographed at all." Miss Terry's tantalizing ways tried the ecstatic Mr. Sarony's patience sadly:—

"She is simply the best subject I have ever had, but the most tantalizing. I was in despair when she was in my studio; every movement was a revelation of grace, every gesture a picture, and every expression a delight. I was crazy with pleasure. 'There, there, for Heaven's sake stay in that position for three seconds,' I would cry, but the next instant she had moved, and some other lovely pose was the result. Her walk across the room was a succession of pictures, but no sooner did I implore her to remain for one moment in any of the positions she assumed than it was gone."

MILITARY NEWS.

AT Portsmouth, on July 16, Captain Josiah Fitzthomas Shadwell, formerly of the 23rd Regiment, and now on half-pay, was charged with indecent conduct. Several witnesses were called as to the character of the defendant, these including Sir George Willis, the general commanding the southern district. The prisoner, who was stated to have served with distinction in the Indian Mutiny, was convicted, and sentenced to two terms of two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and one term of a fortnight. Notice of appeal was given.

COURT-MARTIAL.—First Class Hospital Assistant Samuel Shallum, Subordinate Medical Department, was charged as follows before a native court-martial:—Having at the station hospital, Colaba, on or about the 11th July been grossly insubordinate to Surgeon A. Hewett, A.M.D., his superior officer in the execution of his office, by refusing to accompany him round the wards and take down his prescriptions when ordered to do so, at the same time saying that it was not part of his duties to attend to Europeans, or words to that effect; and also at the same hospital, on or about 12th July, been grossly insubordinate to Apothecary W. West, Medical Department, his superior officer in the execution of his office, by refusing to make up a a mixture when ordered to do so, at the same time saying that he was not sent as compounder. The court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances for two months. General A. E. Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief, confirmed the sentence.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 4.—The barometeric changes are irregular. Pressure has increased in the north Punjab, at a few stations in Lower Bengal and Central Provinces, and over the greater part of Bombay and Rajputana. It has decreased elsewhere. The depression noticed over Bengal yesterday is advancing slowly towards the N.-W. P., while that over the Indus valley seems to have broken up. North-westerly winds are appearing over the Punjab, the upper Gangetic valley, and Rajputana. Westerly winds hold steadily in the peninsula, and cyclonic circulation exists round the Bengal depression. Rain has been absent from most of the station in Punjab plains, from Rajputna except Jeypore, from Sind, and from Kattywar. Poona, Sholapore, and a few Carnatic and South Madras stations also report no rain. Elsewhere rain has fallen, and in the Central Provinces heavily. Rain to-day:—Saugor, 5 inches; Jubbulpore and Hoshungabad, 4 inches; Darjeeling, Sutna, Goona, and Mercara, over 2 inches; Murree, Ranikhat, Mussoorie, Meerut, Hazaribagh, Pachmarhi, Goa, Karwar, Masulipatam, and Cochin, over 1 inch. Previously, Naini Tal, Fyzabad, and Darjeeling, had 4 inches; Chakrata and Hazaribagh, over 2 inches, Jhansi, Pachmarhi, Sutna, Goa, and Moulmein, over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously regtd..	39	33	45	14	43	04	42	67
Aug. 3, Sunday ...	0	15	.....		.....		.....	
" 4, Monday ..	.....		0	06	0	05	0	13
Total	39	48	45	20	43	09	42	80
Corresponding date last year	54	11	57	18	54	56	60	68

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your anonymous correspondent has, in spite of every effort to the contrary, done me much service by his contribution in your issue of to-day. He has secured the ventilation of the subject that I had thought of, only in a different way from that in which I had intended bringing it forward. It was not my intention nor wish to discuss the affairs of the Ladies' Gymkhana in print. I think such matters are better dealt with in meetings. I am, however, grateful for the service rendered. It now rests with the members. If a sufficient number are in favour of my proposal it will have, I am sure, the careful attention of the Committee. I am quite averse to any money being spent for the satisfaction of the few and to the detriment of the many. Your correspondent has tried to make out a case for the children, but I think he has not been very successful. He says croquet can "only be played on grass." Undoubtedly grass is far preferable to any other substance, but the game has often been played on a surface similar to that of which tennis courts are made. He then strongly recommends a large grass plot on which children can tumble about, &c., &c. Will not this large grass plot be very expensive to make and keep up? I know nothing about officious mallis. I leave them to the tender mercy of the powers that be. He then goes on to say:—"A shed might be erected where they could play on wet nights during the monsoon." If I might be allowed to offer an opinion, I should say that the proper place for children (of the age of the children that frequent the Gymkhana) on wet nights in the monsoon is either in their own verandahs or in their cots. If the badminton sheds are too hot when lighted, does your correspondent propose to tura the children into a smaller shed and give them no lights at all? My experience is that, as a rule, the badminton sheds are only used by grown-up people on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 6 to 8 p.m. At all other times the sheds are open to the children. When the sheds are lighted up it is dark outside and the majority of children are on their way home. As regards space for the children, the addition of a grass lawn would be a playground for them whenever not used for croquet. They have, too, their "wilderness of gravel" to frisk about on.

Croquet has again come into favour at home, and why? Not because it is a better game than tennis nor because tennis is on the decline, but because there are a great many ladies (and men also) who find themselves unequal to the severer game of tennis, and this is especially the case in an Indian climate. There is not at present a single out-door game but tennis at the Gymkhana, and I have heard some ladies complain of the dulness of watching their more active sisters without having any game for themselves. Anything that brings people together, promotes sociability, and gives healthy, harmless exercise has my cordial support, whether it be for grown-up people or for children.

In taking leave of this subject in print, allow me to ask, as a great favour, that your correspondent may spell my name correctly another time.—Yours faithfully,

HEUGH S. SYMONS.

Cumballa Hill, Aug. 4.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, Capt. G. W Atkinson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs C H Spitta. Mr J West.
Mr W G Thornton. Mr Wittaker.
Mr A Phillips.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr F W R Fryer. Mr and Mrs F A Gilland.
Col W L Dalrymple. Major J Keith, R A.
Mr and Mrs Wilkinson. Mr G R Fox.
Major Mansell. Mr R Davies.
Col Watson. Captain Mayne.
Lieut J S E Western. Lieutenant Attree.
Mr R S Brown. Mr Schalvin.
Dr Little.

FOR VENICE.

Hon H S Thomas. Miss Thomas.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr C R Marriot.

THE following passages have been engaged by the s. s. Assam, Capt. S. F. Cole, sailing on the 12th August:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs B Thomas. Mr A H James.
Mr A Sanders. Mr J Klingelhofer.
Mr J S Macdonald. Mr S Pears.
Col Logan.

S. S. Pekin, Capt. A. Symons, sailing on the 19th August:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr R F Hobart. Mrs W Merriman.

FOR BRINDISI.

Surgeon-Major T Robinson. Col C C Mitchin.
Mr A P Howell, CS. Major W Graham Smith.
Hon Justice Straight. Mr W Irvine.
Col O Menzies. Mr J W Whymper.
Mr and Mrs Brodhurst.

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr and Mrs Lood.

S. S. Sutlej, Capt. H. H. Johnson, sailing on the 26th August:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J L Single. Capt Carew.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of import and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1884-85:—

IN THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1884.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	44,44,006	66,82,809	1,11,26,815
Exports	3,366	75,55,42	7,63,908
Net Imports.....	44,35,640	59,27,267	1,03,62,907
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1884.(PROGRESSIVE.)			
Imports	1,59,44,518	2,53,30,892	4,12,65,410
Exports	14,191	32,61,997	32,79,188
Net Imports.....	1,59,30,357	2,00,55,895	3,59,86,252

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1883-85:—

IN THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1884.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	11,807	32,28,285	32,40,092
Coined & Examined.	....	51,61,310	51,61,310
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1884.(PROGRESSIVE.)			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	15,967	1,70,66,281	1,70,82,248
Coined & Examined.	....	1,88,48,057	1,88,48,057

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 2nd August, as compared with the statement of 26th July:—

LIABILITIES.	July 26, Rs.	Aug. 2. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	31,53,396	29,79,167
do. do. at Branches.....	19,13,085	17,94,299
Other Deposits	1,79,67,000	1,84,13,033
Post Bills	9,979	8,478
Cash Credits undrawn.....	3,15,873	3,89,853
	3,61,62,363	3,71,14,830
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	52,90,836	55,88,902
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	13,50,244	13,61,920
Loans, on Security of do.....	51,83,916	52,60,415
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,746	2,737
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,19,41,076	1,24,97,699
Stamps.....	2,816	2,790
Dead Stock..... Rs. 5,02,581		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,55,000	2,07,537	2,07,581
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	5,71,928	5,32,371
Cash and Currency Notes.....	1,12,12,264	1,15,60,422
	3,61,62,363	3,71,14,830

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the proprietors and shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. Douglas presiding. There were also present—Messrs. J. E. Sassoon, W. M. Macaulay, Brown, D. M. Petit, J. Thorburn, Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, S. S. Bengalee, Ahmedbhoy Habeebbhoy, Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Bottlewalla, Ardesheer P. Setna, Eduljee N. Setna, Hurkissondas Narotamdas, Sorabjee P. Kooka, C. M. Setna, N. M. Wadia, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Ramjee Madhowjee, Cursondas Vullubdas and others.

Mr. W. Fraser, the secretary and treasurer, read the notice convening the meeting, as well as the report for the half-year ended 30th June last. The report has already appeared in these columns.

The chairman said, gentlemen,—I have now the pleasure to move the adoption of the report and accounts which have just been put before you, and which I trust you will consider satisfactory. The course of the money market during the past year has been favourable for banking operations. The official bank rate has ranged from 5 per cent. to 8 per cent. in the first half-year, and from 6 to 11 in the second. The crops throughout the country have not been equal to those of the two preceding seasons. And in some districts the yield of cotton has been very disappointing, but the requirements of the trade have been large enough to keep our available funds very fully employed, and we have consequently been able to secure a good return for your money. The result is that you receive a dividend equal to 9½ per cent. for the whole year, of which the usual *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. was paid to you in January, and for the half-year just ended you have received a further payment at the rate of 14 per cent. The balance at credit of profit and loss for the past half-year is Rs. 9,14,373-4-3, of which Rs. 7,00,000 is absorbed, in payment of the dividend Rs. 75,000 has been added to the reserve fund, bringing it up to Rs. 25,00,000 or 25 per cent. of your capital. The sum of Rs. 10,000 has as usual been applied in reduction of the cost of premises, bringing the total cost under this head down to Rs. 3,07,537-1-1, which is a very moderate valuation for the property which you hold. The sum of Rs. 20,000 has been placed to the credit of the fund for losses, and this amount will be ample provision for all the bad and doubtful debts incurred during the past year. A further sum of Rs. 20,000 has been devoted to the officers' pension fund, and a balance of Rs. 89,373-4-3 is carried forward. Referring to the accounts you will see that the Public or Government deposits now stand at Rs. 43,02,483 at the head office and Rs. 20,08,737 at the branches against Rs. 42,67,162 and Rs. 23,87,918 last year, the total showing a small decrease. The private deposits show a small increase, the total standing at Rs. 18,936,781 against Rs. 17,631,718 last year, but these figures are somewhat misleading as the amount has been largely increased during the last few weeks of the half-year and since the active demand for money has subsided. The average for the six months was only Rs. 17,019,000 against Rs. 20,063,205 during the corresponding period of last year. The tendency of dear money must always be to reduce current deposits, but the falling off during the past half-year has been the greatest of which I have any record, and it has, of course to some extent, affected the earnings of the bank. Turning to the credit side of the account we find Government and other authorized securities Rs. 57,62,310. The securities belonging to the reserve fund stand at cost price, and the others are taken at the market value on 30th June as explained in the auditors report. Loans on Government securities, &c., require no explanation. They show a large increase on last year, and represent very safe and satisfactory business. The loans on goods &c., show a falling off. Bills discounted and purchased are larger by about 15 lakhs. As mentioned in the report there have been some losses in the branch of the business, but the amount which we have set aside is amply sufficient to meet these. The chairman at the last general meeting explained to you that endeavours were being made to bring the liquidation of the four mills to a close, and thus to save the money which seemed likely to be wasted in law charges. I regret to say that our efforts have been unsuccessful, and that little or no progress has been made. Under these circumstances the directors are still unable to deal with funds in hand amounting to over Rs. 15,000. I have now to refer to a most unpleasant subject, namely, the defalcations which were discovered in the shroffs department last year, and which have caused a considerable loss to the bank. The matter was referred to in the report for the half-year ending 31st December last, and the correspondence with the auditors was published at the same time. The actual loss sustained by the bank, after deducting Rs. 15,000 received from the guarantee fund, was Rs. 49,274-1-8, which has been provided for, as you will see, from the abstract of profit and loss account. As the perpetrator of the fraud is now dead, and as the matter has been explained in the previous report and in the evidence taken in the Police Court, I do not think that I can do any good by going into the matter now, and I will therefore confine myself to stating what has been done to guard against any such occurrences in the future. The shroff's department has been reorganized throughout, and the services of some of the members have been dispensed with. A trust servant of the bank has been appointed head shroff, he finding security for Rs. 1,00,000 and guaranteeing the fidelity of the other men in his department. A new deputy shroff has been appointed, he finding security for Rs. 50,000. The working of the department has been in some respect altered, and fresh checks established, which, it is believed, will be found thoroughly efficacious. The auditors have changed their system of examination, and, as you will see from the report, every coin and note in the bank has been counted. I trust that the shareholders will consider this explanation sufficient. At our last meeting Mr. Balfour, the late secretary, bade us farewell, and I regret to say that he has not lived long to enjoy his well-earned retirement. Directors appointed Mr. W. Fraser, who for many years filled the post of deputy secretary, to succeed Mr. Balfour, and they feel confident that the shareholders will approve of their selection. With these remarks, gentlemen, I will now propose that the statement of accounts made up to June 30 last and the Directors' report now laid before the meeting be and are hereby approved and adopted.

Mr. J. E. Sassoon seconded the proposition.

Mr. N. M. Wadia asked how long they would go on adding to their reserve fund, which in his opinion was sufficient, as also to the pension fund.

The chairman replied that they were not at present in a condition to arrive at any final decision as to how far their reserve fund should go. For his part, he should be very sorry to see a hard and fast rule laid down as to what the amount of the fund should be. As regards the pension fund, it was at present in its infancy. But the chairman hoped it would soon be able to subsist without any assistance from the bank.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. S. S. Bengalee, seconded by Ramjee Woodowjee, Messrs. Wm. Macaulay, and J. E. Sassoon were re-elected directors.

Mr. N. M. Wadia moved that Messrs. R. S. Symons and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna be re-elected auditors, and the sum of Rs. 750 each be fixed as their remuneration for each audit.

Mr. Cursetjee Manekjee Setna seconded the resolution, which was carried. A vote of thanks was also tendered to the directors and officers of the bank, for their satisfactory management of its affairs.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF TINNEVELLY.

A GREAT amount of interest has been excited in the public mind by the Breeks-Atkinson case. This is evident from the fact that crowds have been attending the court of Colonel T. Weldon, the Special Commissioner appointed to inquire into the charges. The defendant, who is a member of the Madras Civil Service and was Acting Collector of Tinnevelly, is charged as follows:—1st, that he borrowed Rs. 1,000 on the 9th July, 1883, of Ananamuthu Pillay; 2nd, that he borrowed of the same man another Rs. 1,000 on the 10th July, 1883; 3rd, that he borrowed Rs. 2,500 of Mahomet Kandianta on the 16th July, 1883; 4th, that he borrowed of the same man Rs. 1,000 on the 18th November, 1883; 5th, that he borrowed of the same man Rs. 200 on the 17th April, 1884; 6th, that he borrowed Rs. 5,000 of Arunachella Chetty on the 14th January, 1884; 7th, that he bor

good conduct and trustworthiness to fill the staff appointment of drill instructor in the Bombay Volunteer Corps which was then being organised, but having been advised by his friends and superiors that the Police force would afford more opportunities of promotion and higher emoluments, he was recommended for and obtained on the 1st April, 1878, an appointment as a Police constable in Bombay under Sir F. H. Souter on twelve months' probation. The petitioner's good conduct and intelligence in the exercise of his duties afforded such satisfaction to the Commissioner of Police that he was called before him, and was told before the expiration of the period of probation to purchase his discharge from the army. The petitioner's prospects of preferment and promotion appeared then to be such as to justify him in sacrificing nearly eleven years' service in the army and in using his savings in paying for his discharge, besides foregoing the prospects of staff employment in the various branches of the service in the Military Department of Government; and in January, 1879, he was confirmed in the appointment. He continued to give satisfaction in the performance of his duties in the police force, no complaints having been made against him at any time. He had been stationed at Parel, since December, 1883, when on the 15th February last he was directed to attend at the Commissioner's Office, and he was then, to his surprise, informed by the Commissioner of Police that it was believed that he was in the habit of receiving illegal gratifications, and the option was then given him of either sending in his resignation or of submitting to a thorough investigation into his conduct as to the receipt of illegal gratifications. He being entirely innocent of such charges elected to submit his conduct to the closest scrutiny as he had no reason to fear any investigation, and he then came to know that the suspicions above referred to were brought about by anonymous petitions. At first Superintendent Brewin was deputed to make the enquiry, but he asked that he might be relieved of the duty, on the ground that he had a prejudice against the petitioner, and he believed already that he (the petitioner) was guilty. Afterwards Inspector Mc Dermott was deputed by the Commissioner to make the enquiry with the detectives; after two or three days, he asked the Commissioner to relieve him of the duty for some cause unknown to the petitioner, who, in the meanwhile, was suspended pending inquiry. Ultimately the enquiry was entrusted to Superintendent Smith, and with the assistance of several detectives and subordinate native officers, prolonged enquiries were made in the absence of the petitioner. Up to this moment the petitioner was quite unaware who had made the charge against him, or of the particulars relating to such charge, and he had not had any opportunity of explaining or contradicting any act alleged against him. On the 1st March he was verbally informed by the Commissioner that he was fully convinced in his own mind as to his guilt, and he therefore dismissed him, stating that if there had been sufficient proof he would have sent him to stand his trial before a magistrate. The petitioner respectfully pleaded his good character in the British army as well as his good conduct and acts of service in the Bombay Police Force, where he received several rewards for his zealous attention to his duties, especially in the detection of crime, and he prayed that after more than sixteen years service himself and his family might not be suddenly reduced to beggary in a strange land, where it was very difficult to obtain employment, and that even at a period of his service when, after the lapse of a few more years if he had remained in the army, he would have been entitled to a full pension. He also respectfully urged that a police officer was, from the nature of his duties, liable to excite the animosity of ill-disposed persons, and he was specially exposed to such ill-will, inasmuch as he caused about eighteen persons to be fined for having false weights four or five months before, or was suspended. He respectfully submitted that if there had been a *prima facie* case against him, it was the duty of the Commissioner to prosecute him before the proper authority, where the truth or falsity of the charges would have appeared. In the meantime, the petitioner humbly prayed that a proper enquiry might be ordered into the charges made against him, and that he might be dealt with according to the results of such enquiry, and that further order might be made as to his Excellency in Council might seem just.

Witness.—A report was called for by Government and forwarded by the Commissioner, upon which the Government Resolution was passed. Upon that the inspector was sent for and seen by the Acting Commissioner of Police, and the contents of the Government Resolution were explained to him. In consequence of a certain statement made by him, another letter was sent to Government regarding him. Government then passed a second Resolution respecting his case.

Mr. Little here read and put in the two Resolutions of Government. The first of these, dated 13th June, stated that "Mr. John Collett demands an inquiry and an opportunity of defending himself, and Government thinks he should have it, but the misconduct with which he is charged amounts to a criminal offence, and should be investigated, not departmentally, but in a criminal court." The Commissioner was accordingly informed that he should prosecute Mr. Collett under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and that in the meantime, and pending the determination of the case, Mr. Collett should be considered as under suspension. On the conclusion of the trial Government promised to determine what final order would be passed in consequence. The second Government Resolution was dated June 28, and recited that on being informed he was to consider himself under suspension, Mr. Collett stated that since his petition to Government he had obtained an appointment as superintendent at the New Parell Mill, and was unwilling to relinquish his employment; his employers further were about to send him to Bangalore, and he was not desirous to return to the police. The Commissioner was thereupon directed to inform Mr. Collett, "Government understand him to withdraw his appeal against his dismissal, and if he formally does so, no proceedings will be taken."

Witness.—On the 4th July a circular was issued by the Commissioner reinstating the accused, and he was posted to the D. division. I have no grudge against the accused, who has never served directly under me.

In cross-examination witness said.—I was not present, but have no doubt the orders of the Government in the second Resolution were communicated to Mr. Collett.

Mr. Payne.—Do you know that Mr. Collett refused to withdraw his appeal?

Witness.—I do not know. I never heard of it. It was about the beginning of July I received instructions to instruct the Government Solicitor, to whom I went at once. The instructions I received from him were to get the statements of all the witnesses in the case. I had made a full inquiry on the first occasion, but on the second occasion I took down the statements of all the persons concerned.

Mr. Payne.—Will you allow me to read those statements?

Witness.—I am under the advice of the Government Solicitor.

Mr. Little.—I have no objection to Mr. Payne reading the statements on the case under investigation.

These statements were accordingly handed to the defendant's solicitor.

Balkrishna Narayen, the next witness, deposed.—I am a quarryman residing at Girgaum. My quarry is at Tank-road, Parell. I have known the accused since January, when he commenced coming to our quarry. He came there and inquired of us to whom the quarry belonged. I understood the accused to be a constable, for he wore a uniform and lived in the Parell division. I have a licence for the quarry, which I took out when I got the quarry. In January he came to me about taking out a new licence, and I went to his bungalow with two others, Vishnu Sakaram and Hoosain Bapoo. We went between half-past two and three in the afternoon, and he told us we must take out a new licence, as that for the previous year had expired. In the presence of us all the accused said—"*Ham fruit mangta*" (I want fruit). After five or ten minutes the accused said—"*Ham fruit ne mangta: ham paisa mangta*" (I do not want fruit. I want money). The accused then asked us when we would call next at his bungalow, and I promised we would call in two days' time. On the third day after this Vishnu Sakaram came to me, and I had some conversation with him, in consequence of which he gave me Rs. 5. Hoosain Bapoo afterwards came, and also handed me Rs. 5. I and Hoosain Bapoo went to the bungalow of the accused together. I had with me one ten-rupee note and five rupees in cash, and I was called upstairs by the accused, who asked me what I had brought. I told him I had Rs. 15, which I put on the table. The accused asked me to give our names, which I did, and he put them down on a piece of paper. The accused asked me where the other two were, and I said Vishnu had not come, but Hoosain was down below. I produce my cash-book for the present year. Under date January 10, 1884, there is a debit entry, "Paid to constable, Rs. 5." I produced the book to Superintendent Smith in February last, and he marked the entry. I had previously seen the accused at the quarry, when the accused said, "Many persons send me fruit during our holidays in the month of January. How is it you have not sent any fruit? Will you send fruit or not?" It was on the next day I went to the accused's bungalow with our licences. Inquiries were first made of me about the matter in February by the Rao Saheb and afterwards by Superintendent Smith. I also saw the Commissioner of Police, who examined me with other persons. On the next day after inquiries had been made of me by the Rao Saheb, I saw the accused going by in a carriage near the chowkey at the Tank-road, Parell, and close to the quarry. He asked me if the Rao Saheb, who had been there the previous day, had made any inquiries of me, and if he had taken my statement. I said "No, he did not." Blasts are fired from twelve to two during the day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne.—I have been quarrying at Parell for four years, and never omitted to take out a license. They may be taken out any time during the month of January, and in my cash book I have an entry of Rs. 6 for license under date 17th and 18th January this year.

Q.—What benefit did you expect from paying the Rs. 15.

A.—I did not expect to receive any.

Q.—Then you have not been disappointed?

A.—No. I have not been disappointed. He asked for the money, and we gave it.

Q.—Did you send an anonymous letter to the Commissioner of Police or to any of the authorities?

A.—No. And I do not know who sent it. I first learned of it when inquiries were made by the Rao Saheb. Witness continuing said:—The fifth condition of the licence requires us to use a strong wooden lattice over the draft when we were blasting, but before Mr. Collett came we used an iron plate, which was cheaper in the long run, as the wooden lattices blew to pieces. Mr. Collett compelled us to use the wooden lattices, and the other quarrymen grumbled at this order.

Q.—Were not the other quarrymen anxious to get rid of the accused?

A.—I could not read their minds, so that I cannot say whether they were anxious or not. I had no conversation with them, and in their grumbling I never heard it suggested that the inspector should be got rid of. They thought there was no help against making the lattices. I made the entry of the payment to the inspector on the 10th. The transactions for the day are first written on a piece of paper or in a small book, and are thence transferred into my cash book. The entry is preceded by one of the payment for some tickets and a second of the payment for some milk. Witness was questioned at length as to the position of the entry, which Mr. Payne remarked was somewhat out of the regular line of entries, but he answered that he wrote in that particular place because there was room, and he often made entries in a similar manner. In further cross-examination witness further said: When we all four went to the accused's bungalow we met him as he was coming out, but he stayed and talked with us in the compound. We all left together, the accused going on foot. There was no sepoy with him, nor was there one visible there then. On the second visit when we took the money, Hoosain said, "You go upstairs alone." I left him at the compound gate, and was away quarter of an hour. Hoosain could not be able to see what was going on upstairs. I do not know the English character, but directly after he asked our names and I gave them he began to write, so I supposed he was writing them down. During the whole quarter of an hour I saw no sepoy or servant. When the Rao Saheb questioned me, I told him all this without hesitation. I showed him my cash book at the time.

Q.—I suppose you knew you were acting improperly, and that to give bribes was illegal?

A.—I knew that I was not doing wrong. The accused asked money, and I went and gave him money. I had committed no offence.

Q.—Do you give everyone money who asks you for it?

A.—No, not in that way.

Q.—Why did you give this money?

A.—He asked for money. At the same time, I thought in my mind if I have any business with him some day, it may be useful to me, and if I do not pay him I may suffer—poor man as I am.

Q.—Do you mean to tell us you did not know you were doing wrong in giving this money?

A.—It became necessary for me to pay him when he demanded money. It did not occur to me I was doing wrong at the time.

Q.—Did it occur to you when the Rao Saheb came to you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Why did you tell the Rao Saheb?

A.—Because he told me to speak the truth.

Q.—You had no other reason operating on your mind but the desire to tell the truth directly the Rao Saheb came to you?

A.—No.

In re-examination: I remember a person being killed near the quarry during the blasting by one of the stones flying. Up to that time we had used ironplates, and afterwards we used wooden lattices. Witness pointed out many blasts as the work of his cash-book similar to that referring to the payment to the accused.

Cross-examined: In many instances where there was also room in the book I did not use it, but went on entering consecutively one item under another.

Vishnu Sakaram, who was the next witness, said he had known the accused since January, when he visited the quarry in charge of the lattices and iliriglut. His first conversation with Mr. Collett was when they went to his bungalow with their licence, in accordance with instructions received from the accused's sepoy. They met him, produced their licences, the accused looked at them and wrote something in his book. The accused said, "Our Christmas holidays are approaching. All the people are making presents to me: how is it you have not been to me?" told him they would come again in a day or two. On the third day witness went to Balkrishna's shed, and, giving him five rupees, told him what was to be done with it. On the 10th January witness showed in his rough cash book the entry "Rs. 5 for payment to the constable given to Balkrishna Punt." Which had been made personally on the day he paid the money.

Rao Bahadur Dajee Gungagee Ranee deposed.—I am inspector in charge of the lattice police, and do duty at the Commissioner's office. In consequence of an anonymous petition I was directed to institute inquiries into the charges it contained against some police sepoys. I saw Balkrishna Narayen. He showed me his cash-book and the entry of the payment on the second or third occasion of my visit. I also saw Vishnu Sakaram and his book. I reported the result of my inquiries to the Commissioner of Police, who examined a number of quarrymen.

Cross-examined.—When Balkrishna told me he had paid some money to the accused, I at once asked for his books. I believed he had not his book with him, and I did not insist on producing it. It is true I have been many years in the detective branch, but it might not have occurred to me to ask him for his book at that time. When I stated Balkrishna said he knew with what he paid, he said so from my imagination; I have no distinct recollection. I saw the entry on 17th February, when I initialled and dated it, but I think I commenced the inquiry on the 9th or 10th. After seeing Balkrishna I went to Vishnu. I do not know whether I saw his book on that occasion. Had I seen it I should have dated and initialled it immediately. I believe I asked Vishnu if he had an entry, but I do not recollect anything else of the conversation.

Q.—Surely when he told you he had an entry you would ask him to produce his book?

A.—I had to make further inquiries of other quarrymen. I heard this statement of Vishnu and proceeded to make the other inquiries.

Q.—Surely you would ask him to produce his book?

A.—I cannot say whether I asked him on that occasion or not.

Mr. Little stated that in the absence of one of his witnesses, Hoosain Bapoo, he was not prepared to carry the charge further at that moment, although he was prepared to enter on the second charge.

Mr. Payne explained that his client was most anxious to have the case completed, as he was in a most unfortunate position. He had been obliged to leave his employment at the mill and to return to the police, pending the inquiry, but he had received no pay or subsistence allowance.

It was decided to adjourn the further hearing until Thursday at noon.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

GRATUITY TO TROOPS.

ON 13th July, in the House of Commons, Sir J. Hay asked the Secretary of State for War whether it was intended to make any payment as extra pay or gratuity or war batta to the troops engaged in the recent operations in the Eastern Soudan; and, if so, when the estimate for the purpose would be submitted to the House.

The Marquis of Hartington.—The gratuity has already been issued to the troops employed in the operations around Suakim. I cannot state whether a supplementary estimate will be required for this and other extraordinary expenditure arising from the state of affairs in Egypt and the Soudan.

THE HARNAI RAILWAY.

Mr. J. K. Cross, in reply to Mr. Dalrymple, said it was intended to charge the costs of the Harnai line to revenue, but he knew of no report "that it will not be completed for five years to the Amram range." Indeed, as the Government of India informed them, that measures had been taken for as speedy a prosecution of the work as the nature of the country and the trying changes of climate would permit, they expected that there would be no time lost in completing the line to Quetta as rapidly as possible.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir J. Pease asked the Under-Secretary for India when he proposed to make his annual financial statement.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—As soon as I can get an opportunity.

Sir J. Pease gave notice that as soon as that opportunity occurred he would move a resolution to the effect that it was incumbent upon the Government of India annually to diminish the number of licences granted and the amount of money paid for the cultivation of the poppy.

THE CHOLERA.

Viscount Folkestone asked whether it was true with regard to several cases of cholera in London reported in the last return of the Registrar-General that the doctor had refused to certify that they were cases of the ordinary type; and whether there was not reason to believe that they were cases of the Asiatic type.

Sir C. Dilke.—I do not know about doctors refusing to certify. If there had been such refusal, no doubt I should have been at once informed. There has not been reported any case of the Asiatic type in London, or in any part of England. (Hear, hear.)

THE SUEZ CANAL.

On the 15th in the House of Lords Lord Lamington asked Her Majesty's Government whether their attention has been drawn to the dangerously foul state of the Suez Canal, and whether they were aware that the cholera was introduced into France by one of the ships that had passed through it, and also whose duty it was to take charge of the sanitary state of the canal. He thought that when it was remembered that 79 per cent. of the shipping passing through the canal was English the importance of the question of the sanitary condition of the canal would be recognized.

Earl Granville said that the Government had no special information in regard to the alleged foul state of the Suez Canal. He understood that the company was responsible for the sanitary condition of the canal under regulations made in 1878.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

In answer to Dr. Cameron, in the House of Commons, Mr. Cross said.—I have no objection to lay on the table a copy of the correspondence referred to in my hon. friend's question. But I must state that the view which has for a long time past been pressed upon the local sanitary officers by the Government of India in the sanitary department and by the Army Sanitary Commission is that, in their annual reports the sanitary officers should refrain from stating theories as to the propagation of cholera, and should state facts bearing upon the question only after careful authentication. The sentence quoted in the question is unfinished. It ends thus—"in order that cholera, when it does appear, whether coming from without or evolved locally, may fail to find those congenial surroundings in which experience shows that it is most likely to develop and spread."

SALT-TAX IN INDIA.

Mr. M'Carthy on the 17th asked whether the poorest classes of the native populations complained that the reduction of the salt-tax had been made an excuse by officials of the Salt Preventive Department, to force people to give up the use of "spontaneous" salt, which rises to the surface in various places up-country; and whether large numbers of natives, too poor to pay for the taxed salt, were compelled to give up the use of salt altogether, or to render forced labour in order to procure Government salt manufactured on the coast.

Mr. Cross.—I have already explained more than once that the use of untaxed salt in India is now, as it has been for many years, illegal. I hardly understand the second clause of the hon. member's question. Forced labour, in the sense of the *corvee*, does not exist in India.

THE CHOLERA.

Mr. J. M'Carthy also asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been lately called to an article published in the *Madras Medical Journal* in July, 1870, entitled "Salt as a preventive of cholera," and describing various instances in which an extra supply of salt had preserved certain villages, settlements, or barracks in India from choleraic attack during the successive recurrences of the disease; and whether the statements contained in that article did not seem to the Government a reason for taking steps for the still further reduction of the Salt Tax.

Mr. Cross.—I have not been able to procure the number of the *Madras Medical Journal* for July, 1870, to which the hon. member calls my attention. In reply to his question, I can only repeat what I stated to the House on the 7th, that there is no reason to believe that want of salt has any connection with cholera in India, and that in the present state of the finances there is no immediate probability of a further reduction of the Salt Tax. (Hear, hear.)

A BOMBAY MILITARY DIVORCE SUIT.

IN the Probate and Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice on July 15 the case of Sinclair *v.* Sinclair and Tyacke came before Mr. Justice Butt. It was a petition presented by the husband, a lieutenant of the Bengal Staff Corps, for the dissolution of his marriage, on the grounds of the adultery of the respondent with Major Richard Tyacke, of the Indian army. Mr. Bayford appeared for the petitioner; but neither the respondent nor the co-respondent was represented by counsel. The marriage took place in 1878, and there were two children. At Hyderabad Lieutenant Sinclair made the acquaintance of Major Tyacke, and shortly after that he had to complain of his attentions towards the respondent. In December, 1882, the petitioner got an appointment to go to Egypt to take part in the expedition. He left India for the purpose, and an arrangement was made that the respondent should join him, he sending her money from Cairo. She, however, did not come as arranged, and gave various reasons for not doing so. Subsequently she wrote to him to the effect that she had made up her mind to live with Tyacke, as she and the petitioner were unsuited to each other, she stating that she intended to marry the co-respondent as soon as possible. A commission was sent out to India to take evidence, and from inquiries it transpired that Major Tyacke and Mrs. Sinclair were at present travelling in Cashmere. In one of the letters the respondent had written to her father she confessed her guilt. His lordship pronounced a decree nisi with costs.

A MAHOMEDAN MISSIONARY IN TROUBLE.

AT Marylebone Police-court, on July 15, Abdullah *alias* Herrington, forty, described as a Mahomedan missionary, of 51, Regent's Park-road, was charged before Mr. de Rutzen with stealing from the above address within the past twelve months 200 pieces of embroidered cloth, 50 petticoats, 50 bodices, 80 children's dresses, 25 night robes, 20 dozen cotton handkerchiefs, and other articles, valued at 200*l.*; also with stealing 30*l.* in money during the same time and from same place, all belonging to Karban Ali, of 9 Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park-road, Mr. Hiatt, barrister, prosecuted, and the evidence was interpreted to the Court by Mr. Palit. Some time ago Mr. Herrington charged Karban Ali with stealing some of the articles which formed the subject of the present charge, and which Mr. Herrington alleged he had purchased from him out of pure benevolence to a fellow Mussulman. He also stated that the same motive induced him to receive Ali and a friend of his name Abdul Cayoum into his house, from which the articles were taken. After a lengthy hearing, Mr. de Rutzen expressed the opinion that there was not a tittle of evidence to support the charge, and consequently dismissed the case. The prisoner, who seemed to be a European by birth, and he appeared in the dock attired in a long loose crimson robe embroidered with yellow, and wearing a crimson fez with a yellow tassel upon his head, Karban Ali, through the interpreter, said that he was a native of Calcutta and a merchant by profession. About the middle of last year he came from India to England, and took up his abode at the Strangers' Home, West India Dock-road. There he made the acquaintance of the prisoner, who visited the establishment accompanied by a lady named Mrs. Kilpin. The prisoner asked him to go to his home and act as teacher of Arabic to his daughter. He accepted the offer, and went to live at 51 Regent's Park Road, where he found that Mrs. Kilpin also lived. In one of the boxes which he took with him there was a sum of 30*l.* in English sovereigns, and the other three boxes were loaded with goods. On June 16 he discovered that the 30*l.* had been abstracted from the box, but how, or by whom, he could not tell. Eight days afterwards he was refused admission to the house, and, having spoken to a friend, at once came to the Court to ask for the advice of the magistrate. Replying to Mr. de Rutzen, the witness said that he neither sold nor gave any of the articles mentioned in the charge to the prisoner. On July 14 he called at the prisoner's house and found that some of his property was missing, the silken articles in particular having been removed. Other evidence was given, and the prisoner having passed a search, and obtained legal assistance, Mr. de Rutzen remanded him for a week, intimating that he would accept two sureties in 25*l.* each for his appearance.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

THE violence of the cholera epidemic has fluctuated but on the whole shows some improvement, particularly at Toulon. At Marseilles, after a slight decrease in mortality on Monday, July 14, the epidemic took an upward turn, the influence of the heat and the holiday excesses, but was less fatal again on Wednesday. A cool wind and clouds threatening rain induce a hope of a change from the extreme heat of the last few weeks. Some 60,000 persons have fled from Marseilles, and nearly 11,000 from Toulon, in the hope of escaping from the epidemic. To the difficulty caused by the flight of the richer portion of the community is now added that arising from the terrible distress among the working classes, who have no work and no means of living except such as are afforded by charity. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, M. Raynal and M. Hérisson arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday. They were received by the Prefect and the local authorities at the railway station, and had previously been disinfected by disinfecting fluid. M. Waldeck-Rousseau said the object of his journey was to tranquillize the population, ascertain what could be done to cleanse the place and relieve the victims of the cholera. Five millions will be required for this purpose—two by the Government, two by the municipality, and one by the department. According to the official record, the total number of deaths from cholera at Marseilles from the first outbreak of the epidemic on June 27 up to Wednesday night was 575. Twenty-three deaths were reported, making a total of fifty-seven during the twenty-four hours ending at eight on Thursday morning.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau and M. Herisson arrived at Toulon on Wednesday morning, and embarked at the Arsenal on board the maritime prefect's barge and visited the St. Mandrier Hospital. The Ministers met with a cold reception from the inhabitants. There were twenty-two deaths from cholera at Toulon on Tuesday. One of the victims was the wife of Admiral Fisquet. M. Alezard, a member of the Municipal Council, was severely attacked by the epidemic, and has since died. M. Autastasie, the mayor, was also attacked early in the week, and is still suffering from the choleraic symptoms. The Duke de Chartres left Paris last evening by the 7-15 express for Toulon and Marseilles. It is believed that he takes with him the sum of fifty thousand francs, the donation of the Comte de Paris and his family, for the relief of the sufferers from the cholera. There were fourteen deaths from cholera on Wednesday.

Up to the present time no case of Asiatic cholera has been officially registered in Paris. Two patients suffering from ordinary summer diarrhœa are under treatment in a special ward prepared for cases of Asiatic cholera. The *Times* correspondent says that at present, notwithstanding the oppressive heat, the city is more habitable than is usual in the height of summer.

OUTRAGE ON THE GERMAN FLAG IN PARIS.

THE celebration in Paris of the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille has always been marked by a good deal of rough humour, but the riotous disposition of the mob generally has been confined to the small hours of the morning, and has found its excuse in a day of excitement. But on Monday (July 14) before noon, there was a serious riot. The German flag, which, with those of every other nation decked the windows and balconies of the Hotel Continental, was forcibly torn down and burned on the Place de la Concorde in front of the Statue of Strasburg; and the plate-glass windows of the Hotel Continental were shivered to atoms with sticks and stones, while one unfortunate man who looked like a German was hunted down to the Rue Royale, where he found a refuge in the Ministry of Marine. According to the Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, this is how the affair happened:—

On this as on every public anniversary, a body, semi-musical, semi-political—the Alsace-Lorraine Choral Association—are in the habit of marching down to the Place de la Concorde to protest against the annexation of Strasburg. They adorn the statue with wreaths and flags, make patriotic speeches and sing patriotic songs. To-day the number of this Alsace-Lorraine association was swelled by the people returning from the review in the Champs Elysées, and on passing the Continental Hotel they descried three German flags among the cloud of bunting fluttering from its windows. They shouted, "down with the flag." "Down with the Germans," but passed on to the Place de la Concorde. The scene which took place there was very striking and peculiar. A tall man, with long fair hair, was suddenly seen to break from the crowd clustering in front of the Strasburg Statue, and running at headlong speed towards the Rue Royale, closely followed by about five hundred people. He managed to keep ahead, and ran into the first open door for shelter, which happened to be the Ministry of Marine. The doors were closed in the face of his pursuers, and on the guard turning out the crowd changed front, and ran down the Rue de Rivoli. One of them rushed into the Continental Hotel, tore down one of the three German flags displayed from the balcony, and flung it down to the mob below, who carried it in triumph back to the Place de la Concorde, where it was burned at the foot of the Strasburg Statue, amid loud cries of "Vive la France!" "Vive la Republique!" and "A bas les Allemands!" winding up with the inevitable "Marseillaise." The Alsace-Lorraine sympathizers then marched back by the Rue de Rivoli, and, forming in front of the Continental Hotel, demanded that the two remaining German flags—which in the interim had been removed from the balcony—should be delivered up to them. The hotel people closed their gates, whereupon the mob rushed at them, and with stones and sticks demolished all the plate-glass which lines the open framework of the windows. Apart from this unpleasant incident, the celebration of the fête was remarkable for the utter absence of that spirit of *entrain* which has been noticeable on previous occasions. There were three reviews, one in the Champs Elysees, another on the Place de la Nation, which is better known under its old name of Place du Trone, at the top of the Faubourg Saint Antoine; and a third of small boys of the elementary schools in front of the Hotel de Ville. The night part of the festivities consisted of fireworks in various parts of the town, the principal being in the Champ de Mars, where a pyrotechnic effigy of the Bastille was displayed amid a blaze of Roman candles. The Trocadero, with its wooded terraces, was illuminated with exquisite taste and beauty, and the crowd flocked to the spot in tens of thousands. The Champs Elysees Avenue and other thoroughfares were illuminated with gas and oil lamps precisely as they used to be under the Empire, but only a few private houses were lighted. A band of roughs passing down the Boulevard Haussmann in the course of evening tore down a Prussian flag from the window of a tradesman who had displayed it with those of other European Powers.

The *Times* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs:—"Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador here, called to-day (Tuesday) on Count Hatzfeldt, the Foreign Secretary, and conveyed the lively regret of his Government that the absence of the police should have rendered possible the insult offered to the German flag in Paris yesterday. The press here shows considerable irritation at the insult offered to the German flag, one journal declaring that satisfaction must be given for the outrage, and that 'the German flag must be rendered as safe from the hands of the Paris mob as if it were made of red-hot iron.'"

CHINESE MUSIC AT THE HEALTH EXHIBITION.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—The other day we chanced to stroll into the Chinese quarters at the Health Exhibition. Here a neat row of cottages has been put up and furnished for the reception of the thirty celestials who are now paying their first visit to London. It was sultry, and the sun was pouring down, but a few of the Chinamen were parading sedately beneath the balcony, fanning themselves gently with hand punkahs, their blouses of white, brown, or blue cotton looking remarkably picturesque and decidedly cool beside the frock coat and chimney-pot hat of the too conventional interpreter. The doors of the rooms were open, but a hasty glance was sufficient to show the odd mixture of English tables, washstands, and bedsteads, with the gorgeous Oriental designs which covered the walls. Chinese dragons with diabolical eyes and fiercely curling tails scarcely harmonize with the produce of Tottenham Court-road. Close by has been erected a species of pavilion which serves as a common lounge and meeting-place for our visitors. From here there issued horrible sounds as of wailing and gnashing of teeth. Led by our guide we entered, and burst upon a rehearsal of the Chinese band. An English violinist was teaching "God Save the Queen" to the five bandsmen. Melancholy duty! Unfortunate professor! Slowly and sadly he reels off the air, accompanied by the five on their various instruments. Over and over again they try it until by dint of enormous stubborn perseverance the celestials have been worn down, and the band is able to get through its lesson. Their répertoire of English music now consists of "God Save the Queen," "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and "Rule Britannia," the musical language of the Chinese is singular, consisting of symbols, augmented by the addition of *man jin*, on the left-hand side to indicate that the signs are either above or below the usual compass. They use no time table, marking the time by the foot. No man can play a Chinese air from notes unless he has previously heard it from a native. The five are skilled in the use of every instument, playing first one and then the other, as may be required. They sing duets and trios, they can put above comic songs when their blood is warmed, and they are actors of no mean powers.

For discordancy the concert would, when in full blast, put Wagner quite into the shade. First one hears wild shrieks, then the thrummings and throbbings as of a thousand nigger minstrels, changing to an army of bagpipes, the squallings of maltreated hautes, the whistling of tin whistles, the fogborns of steamer, the clashing of cymbals, the beating of drums. It is well that a sand-glass measures out the quantity. There is a vast assortment of Chinese musical instruments, from the two-stringed fiddle to the great horn. There are lutes, guitars, the pepa—ballon-shaped, three feet in length, and much used for festal rites of a religious character; then come the *san heen* or three-stringed guitar and the full-moon guitar—the *yuekin*. There are drums, timbrels, cymbals, horns, clarinets, and flutes. Then there is the organ, the embryo of our own which consists of several tubes varying in length, inserted in a bowl. We give sketches of this remarkable instrument and the method of holding it.

A well-known musical critic sends us his ideas upon the Chinese band, which we give as the views of an expert and—it may be added—a profound admirer of Wagner, "There was," he says, "a kind of flageolet, a big tubby kettledrum, a mounted tambourine, and a truly villanous apparatus resembling like a fiddle with strings played with a greasy bow, and making an unutterable noise—something between the scratching of a slate pencil and a hurdy-gurdy. The man with two little chop-sticks which came down on the tight tambourine with a noise like the drawing of corks seemed to be engaged in putting in the musical commas and full stops—to what? Alternate hammering on the tubby drum with a kind of double spoon and clumsy cymbal, tuneless screeching and doodlings on the nondescript fiddle. Imagine half a dozen children from four to eight years of age provided with a coal-scuttle, a kettle, a whistle, a most vile fiddle, a pumpkin, and a couple of drum-sticks. Set them in a field to chase the rooks away, and you will get very much the sort of music it is." Notwithstanding these adverse criticism the Chinese band will have a prosperous career.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr D M Gardner, BCS, Ret
Mr G G Ross, BUCS
Mr T E Curry, BUCS
Col R C Low, CB, B Inf
Maj A J T Welchman, BSC
Capt J E Barr, BSC
Capt T T Vaughan, R Art
Lt-Col J A Gordon, MSC
Surg-Major A Porter, MD, M
Maj-Gen Sir John Ross, KCB, Bo
Col L C Barton, BoSC
Maj R Marryat, R Bo Eng
Sub-Con A Lawson, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr O G R McWilliam, BCS, 12 mo
Mr C E Gouldsbury, BUCS, 6 mo
Mr G E Coles BUCS, 6 mo
Mr W J Kilby, BUCS, 1 mo
Maj R C Hutchinson, M Inf, 30 days
Col W M Campbell, R Bo Eng till Nov 28
Maj H Doveton, R Bo Eng, 6 mo
Lieut A M Monteith, BoSC, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J Ralph, BUCS
Mr J K Biss, BUCS
Mr T R G Cadiz, BUCS
Maj C M Stockley, BUCS
Capt W T Shone, R B Eng
Capt W G Harris, BSC
Surg G A Dundas, B
Mr P W Moore, MCS
Lieut-Col M Furlong, MSC,
Lieut W W U P Pakenham, MSC
Mr T B Fry, BoUCS
Surg D A Patterson, MD, Bo.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
(If Chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p.m.)
Judges Summons for Argument.

94-84—E. Willis—A. Fisher vs. J. Pearse—Craigie, L. and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

198-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Ashabai vs. Haji Tyeb Haji Rahimtoola and others.—Tyebji and D., Macfarlane and E., and Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.

176-83—Thakurdas and D.—Shri Shamatsingji Soorsangji vs Joosub Haji Ahmed and others.—Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

230-81—Chalk and W.—Sewjee Asspal and another vs. Radhakisson Gunshamdas and others.

236-81—Bomonjee and H.—Hormusjee Limjeebhoy Bottlewala vs. G. Opitz and another—In person.

213-81—J. C. Cama—Vadilal Sakulchund vs. Hunsraj Haram—Hore C. and B.

244-81—Ardesir and H.—Furdoonjee Framjee Davur vs. Suntockjee Sorabjee Suntock and another—M. M. Munshi.

Long Causes.

457-82—Muljee B. B.—Bai Kesser and another vs. Hurry Bhaijee—K. Wilkin.—Part heard.

139-83—Macfarlane and E.—Narron Bhugwan vs. Nanee alias Rookhmanee and others.—Little S. F. and N.

174-84—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jamsetjee Nowrojee vs. Hurjeewan Veerjee and another—Little S.F. & N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HART.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

403-83—Tyabji and D.—Sewoochund vs. Nagindas Tarachund and others.—Nanu and H.

28-84—Ardesir and H.—Motilal Hurgowundas vs. Madhowrao Bhaskerji and another.

204-84—Bomanji and H.—Tricumji Cullianji vs. John Gordon.

Long Causes.

376-80—Balkrishna and B.—(For pauper)—Adurji Edulji Golakhari and another vs. Manockji Edulji and another—Tyabji and D.

230-82—Jefferson B. and D.—Jeewandas Ehji Sewji vs. Morarji Sewji—Little S. F. and N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Atrato, 2,066 tons, Captain J. R. Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Aden, with a cargo of 1,032 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain A. S. Calder, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Kurrachee (31st July), brought a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE steamer Winchester, 1,435 tons, Captain W. E. Bentley, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Newport (4th July), brought a cargo of 2,614½ tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	London, July 9.
4	Atrato (s)	Gordon	Aden, July 25.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Satara (s)	Feshauk	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Atrato, to Havre, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.

July 31.—Steamers City of Canterbury, Kilwa, Busheer, Ship Foyle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—5 cases biscuits, Essoofally Samsoodin and Co.
Victoria s—14 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Roumania s—4 qr. casks whisky, Thomson and Taylor.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—9 packages wall paper, Dossabhoy Sullamanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—10 drums varnish, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 135 boxes candles, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co; 2 cases lavender water, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co.
Pekin s—75 boxes candles, Surufally Meptoola; 50 drums turpentine, and 97 kegs white zinc paint, Dossabhoy Sullamanjee; 5 cases eau-de-cologne, Wallace and Co; 10 cases aniline dye, Ebramjee Hubibally.
Rosetta s—24 packages earthenware, oil painting pictures, and oilmanatorse, the Agra Bank.
Nizam s—14 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Verona s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Pekin s—458 cakes asphalt, Richardson and Cruddas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 3rd August, 1884.

*Means of observations at 6

NOW READY.

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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hil sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Note on the Gold of Ophi
THE HON'BLE E. I. COMPANY AND SHROFF IN GUJARAT—
Trawadi Shri Krishna Arjunji Nathji of Surat
JAMES FORBES—
His Book—Arriva, in Bombay—Ways and Means—His Library—James Forbes and the Ladies of Bombay—Diana and the Cobra—The Execution of Gassi Ram—Natural History of Bombay—Notable Things—The Oriental Memoirs—The Apostle—His Attachment to Bombay—Home—Forbes's View from Malabar Hill.
DR WILSON.
BOMBAY DIRECTORY, 1792—
The Honorable Mayor's Court—The Honorable Court of Appeals—List of Merchants.
TWELVE VIEWS OF BOMBAY—
The Doctor, 1673—The Philosopher, 1804—The Traveller, 1812—The Soldier, 1818—The Bishop, 1825—The Governor, 1830—The Geologist, 1845—The Cicerone, 1850—The Presbyter, 1856—The Editor from a Balloon, 1877—The Agriculturist, 1878—Sir Richard Temple, 1879.
BOMBAY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, TWELVE VIEWS—
An Eye-witness, 1600—The Muslim, 1694—The Statesman, 1707—The Political Economist 1775—The Civilian—Ces gens la, 1765-83—La femme Anglaise—Mackintosh's Bombay, 1804-11—The Missionary, 1811—The Persian—The Chota Sahib, 1830—L'Inde Occidentale Poona 1832—The Censorious, 1854—Excelsior

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NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

NOTICE TO "VALVOLINE" OIL CONSUMERS.

As we do not sell to merchants or dealers we caution manufacturers and users of steam power who desire to purchase the original and only genuine "Valvoline" Oils, to order only of our authorized Agents.

The use of our word, Trade Mark, "Valvoline," is being pirated by competitors to sell imitations of our celebrated Oils which are solely manufactured by us in America.

Also see that every cask and smaller package is branded with LEONARD and ELLIS' name, as all other Oils will be found much inferior on using and comparing them carefully.

LEONARD AND ELLIS,
New York and London.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine,—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating v. Gruesmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating v. Hasches & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label:—

THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S LONDON.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week: acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Mazgid "	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver		Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnaira*
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Damergaun
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padsolari	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Khadawali	Harsud	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Wassind	Kirkeam	Karli	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkoom	Kurkulla	Sindee
Asgaum	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda†	Salaivadi	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Kopoorah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona*¶¶	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Barsee Road
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Oorooloo	Marheh
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Yeoal	Unger
Kheirwadee	Etarsee for Hoshengabad	Kheirgaum	Mohol
Niphar	Rampur	Patua	Packney ‡
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Dhondi	Sholapur*
Munmar	Semri	Decksai and Bheegwan	Doodneh
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Goodoor	Goodoor
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Goolburga
Chalisgaum	Bankeri	Poonuiwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Kuigaum	Babai	Warreengaum	Wadi
Gaina	Gadawara	Nargaum	Nulwar
Pachora	Bohanee	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Mussawud	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Road
Biswiee	Kuruk Bail	Julium†	Kistna
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Chicksagor
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Th asra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Uncleeur	Byehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad ‡bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Bara'ee
Farell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dulbee	Samund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Kosla	Jackwara
Berewiee (Dyur)	Bedleemora	Baroda*	Yeerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Veraur	Muroiee	Nowlay	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat*¶	Bhalnj	Lillapore Rd
	Amroiee	Oomret	Lingoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

*Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 10 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

FOR TOILET BATHROOM & NURSERY.
TRADE MARK ON WRAPPERS & TABLETS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS WITHOUT WHICH NONE IS GENUINE.
RECOMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL FACULTY.
TRUE ANTISEPTIC SOAP
MOST EFFECTIVE IN SKIN DISEASES (LANCET)
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES
& PROTECTS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
PROPRIETORS W. V. WRIGHT & CO. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

JUST LANDED.

ANOTHER BATCH OF THE

CELEBRATED "K" BOOTS.

These Boots are without doubt the best for the Monsoon that have yet been introduced into this country. The demand is enormous; further proof of quality unnecessary. Rs. 18, Rs. 20, and Rs. 22-8 per pair.

DUNNETT & CO.,
BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

NUBIAN THE ORIGINAL AND SELF-SHINING WATERPROOF BLACKING. NO BRUSHES REQUIRED. Easily applied with sponge attached to cork. Gives an even and brilliant polish which will keep for a week in all kinds of weather. Cheapest, cleanest, and best, for boots, shoes, harness, military accoutrements, patent leather, and all leather goods.

NUBIAN OIL PASTE BLACKING. In tin boxes Well known as Army Blacking. Same as we now supply Her Majesty's Army and Navy. Prepared by steam machinery. Will keep moist in any climate, and is noted for a quick, brilliant, and durable polish, and little labour of brushing.

NUBIAN LIQUID JAPAN BLACKING. In stone jars. Specially prepared by new process, causing the ingredients to thoroughly amalgamate, giving a polish equal to patent leather. Will keep in any climate. Cheapest and best.

NUBIAN LADIES' PET BOOT POLISH. Imparts a JET BLACK gloss to ladies' and children's boots, shoes, and leather goods, will not crack, peel, or harden the leather, or soil the skirts when wet. Easily applied with sponge attached to cork.

NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Smithfield Chemical Works, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Our goods are sold by dealers throughout the World; send for circular of specialities.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken adily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S..
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

SAMUEL CLARKE'S
PATENT
PYRAMID NURSERY LAMP FOOD WARMERS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PATENT PYRAMID FOOD WARMERS AND NIGHT LIGHTS.

The food which is required to be kept hot, to be placed in the porcelain panakin, and water in the tin vessel—just sufficient to admit of the porcelain panakin being placed therein. Care should be taken in lighting the Night Lights not to injure the top, which is a protection for the wick, but simply apply a lighted match or taper, and allow the material to melt away.

No. 1	Holds Half-pint Food, besides Water	...	Rs. 3 4 0 each.
No. 2.	" Three-quarters Pint Food	"	... " 3 12 0 "
No. 3.	" One Pint Food	"	... " 4 8 0 "
Clarke's Pyramid Night Lamps...		...	... " 1 0 0 "
" Pyramid Night Lights in Boxes containing Eight Lights, burn Nine Hours ...			" 1 0 0 per box

The Lamps have been under the patronage of the Royal and Imperial Families of England, Germany, and Russia, for the last thirty years. They are peculiarly suited for *India*, where it is so desirable to dispense with fires. All mothers find them invaluable both in the nursery and sick room.

AGENTS IN INDIA:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Lahore.

Manufactured by the Patentee, SAMUEL CLARKE, Patent Pyramid Night Light Works, Child's Hill, London.

N.B.—See that the Patentee's Name is on the Lamp.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCK,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

(*RAJABAD*)
CLOCK AND CHIMES

THE ROYAL FAMILY

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,

THE ADMIRALTY,
&c., &c

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.
REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.
Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE.

Platedware of the Best Quality and at English Prices.

The Carlton Club Entree Dishes,
With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.

In the above elegant and really serviceable Entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish*, where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life. The Dish can also be used when required as a Soup Tureen. Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and one loose Dish, small size.....Rs. 90
Do. do. large size..... " 110

The Carlton Dish is superbly manufactured in every respect, and is richly silvered.

SIDE DISHES.
BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE OVAL DISHES.
Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 dishes at pleasure,
The Beaded pattern, much admired for its neatness, combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished.
Per set of four dishes. Cash ... ...Rs. 250
Per pair, forming eight dishes ... ... " 150

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH.
Consisting of four pieces—*viz.*, the cover, the tri-flanged divided dish, the dish, which is detachable and the warmer or under part, which can be used separately.
Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful article.
Richly Electro-silvered on best Nickel Silver Rs.100

ORIGINAL PEG AND HALF-PEG MEASURE COMBINED.
This useful little article can be used instead of a Wine-glass.
Plain body, with gilt bowls ... ... each Rs. 10 0

Catalogues of Platedware will be sent, post free, on application to
COURT & CO., 21A, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
OPPOSITE TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LD.

WE are just in receipt of our first Consignment of BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS for the ensuing Season, per P. & O. s.s. Nepaul:—

	Rs.	A.
Black Felt Hats, newest shape, very best quality.....	9	8
Drab do. do.	9	8
Black Felt Hats 2nd quality ...	7	8
Drab do. do. ...	7	8

Terai Hats, Sun Hats, and Helmets of every description by the very best makers.
Ladies' Sun Terai and Riding Hats

Less 10 per Cent. Discount for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

Calcutta Exhibition.

THE KIRKSTALL FORGE CO.,
NEAR LEEDS, ENGLAND,
Beg to call special attention to their Magnificent Exhibit.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING.
BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING.
BAR IRON. AXLES, &c.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHARDS MATHEWS & CO'S LONDON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

TO CONSUMERS OF CYLINDER OIL.

BAIRD'S PATENT SIGHT FEED LUBRICATORS save 40 per cent. of oil. To be had from ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Limited, Mazagon.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON — THE DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden-haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands, and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co.,
BYCULLA & FORT.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET LONDON.

BOOTS POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality We can produce, 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	.. 18s. 6d.
Very superior	... 21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality ...	... 25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	... 10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	... 5s. 6d.
Do. with French heels	... 7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	... 3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be Crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

THE GREAT REMEDY

For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

"SAVED MY LIFE"

" for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a few days I was quite well."—Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Albania, referring to

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA; Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.